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Naples Bombed by RAF; New Vermont Governor; Chicago City Strike Ends

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 9, 1941

Greco-Italian Front: British Bomb Naples

British bombers raided Naples during the night. Palermo also was attacked.

Italian bombers attacked Salonika, but Greeks stated that the damage was only slight.

Albanian operations were restricted to local engagements around Klisoura and Pogradetz among the snow-covered mountains.

New England: Vermont Inaugurates Governor

William H. Wills was inaugurated Governor of Vermont, pledging support of his State to the defense program. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

No group is better prepared to help the defense effort than the farmers, the annual Union Agricultural Meeting was told at Worcester, Mass. [Details: Page 9.]

The Boston School Committee will confer with church leaders regarding religious instruction for public school children on school time. [Details: Page 9.]

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced he will ask the Legislature for authority to borrow $3,000,000. [Details: Page 9.]

Miss Louise Stitt, Director of the Minimum Wage Division of the United States Women's Bureau, predicted extension of State minimum-wage coverage to men. [Details and picture: Page 10.]

A record number of bills was anticipated by Bay State legislative clerks as final action neared on a State Guard of 5,000 men.

New Englanders face a "standing mortgage" debt of $500 per capita, if the national deficit goes to $53,000,000,000. [Details: Page 1.]

National: Chicago City Strike Settled

Chicago (AP)—Mayor Edward J. Kelly announced that a strike of municipal employees had been called off after city officials had reached an agreement with labor leaders.

New York (AP)—Howard C. Hopson, utility magnate, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe on each of the 17 mail fraud counts on which he was convicted Dec. 31, the terms to run concurrently. [Details: Financial Page.]

In Libya: British Reach Gazala

British advance in Libya is stated to have brought the force as far as the Italian air base at Gazala, 40 miles west of Tobruk, where 35 unserviceable Italian planes were found. [Details: Page 5.]

British planes also raided Bengasi and Tripoli, main Italian bases in Libya.

In Siam: Border Fighting Increases

Hanoi, French Indo-China (AP)—Fighting on the Thailand-French Indo-China border is rapidly taking on the aspects of an undeclared war, with Thai (Siamese) troops penetrating several kilometers into Cambodia at three places. [Details: Page 5.]

In Washington: Two Army Commands Unified

Unification of the Army's commands at the Panama Canal and in the Caribbean area under Lieut. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, Canal Zone Chief, was announced by Secretary of War Stimson.

The Federal Reserve System's recently-enunciated anti-inflation plan was blamed with causing "an unwarranted decline in the government bond market" by Secretary Morgenthau. [Details: Financial Page.]

Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, urged United States firms operating in Central and South America to rid themselves of foreign agents and representatives who engage in such practices. [Details: Financial Page.]

The State Department disclosed that the United States had facilitated the purchase of arms in this country by authorities of Greenland.

The Army sought the aid of the States to facilitate the movement of military traffic on highways with the least possible interference with normal civilian traffic, asking each of the 48 Governors to name a committee to study the situation.

President Roosevelt asked the Senate to give "early consideration" to ratification of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement signed in Washington last November by the United States and 14 Latin-American Republics.

President Roosevelt called Democratic leaders of the House and Senate today to a late afternoon conference on legislation to give him virtually unlimited authority to lend and lease war materials to Great Britain and other nations fighting the Axis powers.

Air and Sea: Nazi Naval Dockyards Hit

British bombers found targets in German naval dockyards at Wilhelmshaven and Emden, while German airmen remained grounded. London spent its third consecutive night without an air raid alarm. [Details: Page 6.]

A naval skirmish between a German U-boat and a British submarine ended successfully for the British craft, the Admiralty announced. [Details: Page 6.]

War risk insurance on shipments to the United States from the Red Sea was reduced to 5 per cent from 7½ per cent, the third reduction in three weeks reflecting British successes against the Italians.

The French submarine Narval, first unit of the French Navy to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces, was reported by the de Gaulle headquarters in London to have been sunk by "enemy action."

In Europe: Leahy Received by Pétain

Vichy, France (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, was received by Chief of State Marshal Pétain today for what was believed to be a discussion of the general situation.

Bern, Switzerland (AP)—The Swiss Government announced it would send an economic delegation to Moscow soon to negotiate with Soviet Russia for a trade agreement. The Swiss now have no diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

London (AP)—The Labor Ministry announced that the total of Britain's unemployed was 705,279 on Dec. 9, 1940—lowest since the keeping of records began in 1921.

Rome (AP)—The Rome Radio estimated Italy's war cost to be the equivalent of about $40,000,000 weekly. Britain was approaching that figure for daily expenditure as long ago as the end of last November. At that time Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood reported Britain's war expenditure had risen from $21,200,000 daily to $36,400,000.

London (AP)—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary for Air, announced the establishment of a training plan designed to open the Royal Air Force to boys of 16 and older "to meet a growing demand" for pilots.

London (AP)—Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's special representative, arrived in England this afternoon.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, Jan. 9, 1941

Wonders of Research	2	Weather	9
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	2	Connecticut Letter	10
Review of Recordings	3	Entertainment Timetable	11
Shortwave Radio	6	Local Arts and Theater Page	11
The Young Folks' Page	7	Sports Pages	12, 13
The Home Forum	8	Radio Timetable	12
God Is Supreme [With German Translation]		Financial Pages	14-15-16
		Daily Features Page	19
Boston and New England News	9, 10	Editorials	20

Churchill Rests British Hope On United States

Prime Minister tells both nations mission of Lord Halifax is momentous; praises new envoy.

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill pinned Great Britain's hope of victory on the United States in a formal benediction today to the new British Ambassador-designate to Washington, Lord Halifax.

The former Foreign Secretary's mission, Mr. Churchill said at a luncheon given by the Pilgrims in Lord Halifax's honor, is "as momentous as any that the Monarchy has entrusted to an Englishman in the lifetime of the oldest of us here."

Mr. Churchill declared it Britain's "fervent hope" that the mission "may prosper."

Lord Halifax himself echoed part of the Prime Minister's sentiments when he said:

"We are encouraged by the knowledge that will to resist this German attempt to secure world domination is as strong on the other side of the Atlantic as it is here and we do not doubt that achievement of our purpose is within the power of the English-speaking peoples."

Future of Civilization

The Prime Minister asserted it was no exaggeration to say that "the whole future of the world and a civilization founded on Christian ethics" depended on relations between Great Britain and the United States.

He said that the identity of purpose and persistence of resolve prevailing throughout the English-speaking world would, more than any other fact, "determine the way of life open to the generations and perhaps the centuries to follow our own."

"If co-operation between the Empire and the United States were to fail," Mr. Churchill said, "the Empire might hew its way through against the spirit of totalitarianism and preserve its life and strength for the inevitable renewal of the conflict on worse terms after an uneasy truce.

"But the chance of setting the march of mankind clearly and surely along the high roads of human progress would be lost and might never return.

On "Watchtowers of History"

"We stand—all of us—upon the watchtowers of history and have offered to us the glorious opportunity of making the supreme sacrifices and exertions needed by a cause which it may not be irreverent to call sublime," Mr. Churchill cried.

"I hail it as a most fortunate occurrence that, at this awe-striking climax in world affairs, there should stand at the head of the American Republic a famous statesman long versed in the work of government, in whose heart burns the fire of resistance to aggression and oppression," he added in a tribute to President Roosevelt.

"Nor do I rejoice less that this pre-eminent figure should newly have received the unprecedented honor of being called for a third time to lead the American democracies."

Mr. Churchill said that the passing of the Marquis of Lothian, whom Lord Halifax succeeded,

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Principals in U. S. Naval Reorganization

Wide World; International; © Harris & Ewing

These Men Will Command Uncle Sam's Three Fleets

(1) It's always a colorful ceremony when a new commander takes over a squadron of the United States Fleet. The scene above is typical. It shows Admiral James O. Richardson beneath the 14-inch guns of the U. S. S. California reading the orders which put him in charge of the battleforce of the unified United States Fleet. (2) Admiral Thomas C. Hart, who will command the Asiatic Squadron of the combined fleet. (3) Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, who will be Commander-in-Chief of the entire American Fleet and personally in charge of warships stationed in the Pacific. (4) Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the Atlantic Squadron.

Congress Warns: End Strikes on Defense Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Congressional determination to prevent labor-industry difficulties from interfering with national defense became apparent here today as the House Naval Affairs Committee went into the second day of its investigation of lags in the preparedness program.

Speaking with unanimity, Democratic and Republican members of the committee emphasized their intention to press for Congressional action if labor and industry are unable to settle their disputes without strikes.

Chairman Carl D. Vinson, (D) of Georgia, said responsibility for the speed of national defense was directly up to Congress and that "Congress was not going to sit quietly by and permit anything to interfere with the progress of national defense."

He was strongly seconded by Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, ranking Republican member of the committee, who intimated it might be necessary to treat defense industries with the same rigor that members of the Nation's armed forces are treated.

This increasingly evident Congressional disposition not to put up with avoidable delays in national defense production was highlighted by the announcement from Rear Admiral John H.

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

N. Y. Sets Spring Style Pace For Women of the Americas

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—A huge show of Western Hemisphere style trends hailing New York as the world's style capital unrolled here last night for four hours in a panorama of what women will wear next spring.

In 18 sequences with scenery and sound effects, it displayed to 1,800 representatives of the fashion trade from many cities, 500 ensembles ranging in price from $10.75 to $400. All American designs and most of them clothes for the average woman.

These were some of the introductions, preceding the evening's supper:

Shorter shorts and longer sweaters for sports wear.

A range of new spring greens, including "the grass green of Belmont Park, gray-green of the Arizona Desert, sea green of Pebble Beach, Calif."

Much beige and off-white; parma violet, vivid red, many black and white costumes.

Slim, casual suits of green gabardine or blue covert cloth; a softer, more feminine shoulder, succeeding the padded "football shoulder," and a family with seven children—all in checks.

Evening gowns were mainly full-skirted, many in silk jersey, lace, and pastel marganza.

After a bow to the fashion influences of South America, Britain, China and Greece, the show ended with a British ball scene, and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Among the highlights were:

Jeweled stoles, with the stones worked in heavy embroidery, worn as evening wraps.

A pale pink lace gown with dropped shoulders.

A South American sombrero made of crystal; hats of patent leather straw; tall plaid taffeta turbans with matching gloves.

The college girl, it seems, may wear frontier pants, with a boy's necktie tied about her waist and a "cow's tail" stocking cap on her head.

The nearest approach to a new silhouette appeared on a slim cocktail suit with a "fish-tail" skirt—short and slit in front, long in the back.

Full skirts, however, remained the favorite for evening.

Waistlines were little changed—still slender, and perhaps slightly lower. Skirt lengths were about the same.

A major development was the ultra-sophisticated use of knit fashions for evening. One evening gown had a sweater top hand-crocheted of chartreuse chiffon, with a matching chiffon skirt. An all-white dinner dress had a slim rough crepe skirt and a hand-knit shirtwaist top.

Many tall turbans showed a maharanee influence. Some were plaid taffeta, with matching gathered gauntlets.

Pale, small hats adorned with roses, violets, and veils also were favorites, and there were some broad brims, with "Grecian flares."

The show was presented by New York's Fashion Group in co-operation with the Fashion Originators' Guild of America and the Uptown Retail Guild.

Intimate Message from Washington

President's Loan-Lease Plan Is Like Lending Your Lawnmower — You May Get Back the Lawnmower, or One Like It, With Thanks but No Interest

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Because so much is going to be said, particularly from the floor of the Senate, within the next few days about the President's loan-lease plan to keep arms flowing to Britain, it is important that its real reasons and real purposes should be carefully stated in advance of the debate.

The congressional drafters will shortly have the law in shape to give effect to the President's "arsenal" policy and then the debate will be on. It is likely to prove to be the only considerable legislative controversy on an issue of basic principle during the early months of this Congress.

The debate will be a proper and useful one. The loan-lease plan will call up an articulate minority opposition from both the Democratic and Republican Parties. It will be opposed by those who fear war more than they fear a Hitler victory, by those who think it wouldn't mean much to the United States no matter who won the war, and by those who think that the United States can stave off totalitarian economic and military might from the Western Hemisphere by itself.

Added all together these views still represent a small minority in the sum total of American public opinion and there is every reason to believe that when the votes are counted they will represent about the same in Congress. The debate will probably be pretty warm, and last longer than many would like but the plan will be approved in plenty of time.

The implications of this loan-lease program are many and far-reaching; they extend beyond the war into the future peace and they seem to many at least to strengthen rather than weaken the plan. Without fancy phrases or legal abracadabra, these stand out as the essential and controlling facts:

Just Lending the Lawnmower

1. The plan itself simply and frankly provides that the United States will take over the British war contracts, loan Britain the armaments and after the war is over expect them to be returned and replenished or will in part take repayment in needed and acceptable commodities.

2. The purpose of the plan, candidly put, is to keep the Axis menace from the Western Hemisphere by helping Britain defeat the Axis menace in Europe.

3. In all realism the continuance of these war orders makes the United States that much stronger if America ever has to face the Axis alone, for by them the Nation's productive capacity is vastly increased.

4. The loan-lease plan, far from being a "give" plan as one critic has tried to dub it, provides the greatest possible assurance of repayment. It is a commodity debt, not a dollar debt. The return or refurnishing of the armaments requires no dollar exchange. It was the lack of dollar exchange which caused the nations to default on their World War financial loans.

5. Is the loan-lease plan a poor way of achieving a good end? Will the working out of the repayment after the war so embitter international relations—as in the twenties—that an outright gift would be better? Leaving the merits of a gift aside for the moment, it should be noted that the United States, not Britain or China or Greece, will decide whether this commodity loan is to be defaulted. The issue will be not capacity to pay, but willingness to receive.

Kind of a Lender's Market

If the United States is willing to receive armaments in return for armaments or repayment in raw materials like tin or rubber, then the loaner, not the borrower, will make the decision. It could be argued that high tariff advocates would oppose letting the country receive back armaments which could be manufactured in the United States.

There are two observations to make on this latter point. American labor has already received the jobs and wages and American industry has already received the profits from the manufacture of these armaments, and consequently the United States would only be getting back what it had already produced.

The second observation may be trying to see too far ahead, but to the extent that Government spending is to be a necessary part of cushioning the return to a normal economy after the war, wouldn't it be better to spend for constructive public works and get its loaned armaments back than to refuse the return of its armaments, insist on producing them all over again and lose the constructive public works it could otherwise have?

6. To those who would, for whatever reason, favor a gift of money to the gallant nations who are opposing in war what the United States is opposing in peace, has it occurred that the loan-leasing of armaments is by more than half an outright gift? How? The World War debts of Britain, France and other nations were more than doubled by interest. There will be no interest charges to pay for the ships, planes, tanks and guns to be sent abroad from the American arsenal.

These are some of the facts about the loan-lease plan which can well be kept in mind when the debate begins.

Roscoe Drummond

Congress to Seek Rein on Spending; Defense Hits N.E.

Cost of preparation even now is $500 to every individual and promises much more

Move is already afoot to co-ordinate expenditures with receipts to plug leaks.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—A program to give the United States something that it has never had in 150 years' history—a co-ordinated budget—is now under way in Congress.

Three separate but parallel Congressional moves were in the making today to apply some check upon the gigantic federal outlays and to bring about a co-ordinated approach to a co-ordinated budget.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, is winning considerable non-partisan support for his proposal to name a joint House-and-Senate Committee on federal finances. He urges his recommendation on the ground that it is as urgent to have financial security as it is to have military security.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, is advocating that President Roosevelt be given authority to veto individual items in an appropriation bill in order to eliminate pressure-group raids on the treasury. This constitutes what is known as "item veto," long recognized as essential to orderly finances.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland asked Congress today to adopt a debt-liquidating program under which the federal deficit would be wiped out in 15 years.

In No Sense a Real Budget

Mr. Roosevelt has just submitted a so-called "budget," but it is not a budget in any accepted sense of the word as other democracies or even private families know it.

Mr. Roosevelt has told Congress what he would like to see spent on armament, executive branches, relief and other matters, but the so-called "budget" will only be the starting point for half a dozen un-co-ordinated Congressional activities that generally have little relationship with each other or even with his plans.

It is like the head of a family saying what he would like to see spent during a year and then having his wife, his children and even himself proceeding independently and without much consultation to run up bills as they like. That is the careless way the federal budget, more or less, has been run for 150 years. And that is the condition which members of Congress, in increasing numbers, now declare should be corrected as a basic reform with a view to meeting the fiscal crisis of the preparedness emergency.

Yesterday, Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, revived the proposal for a joint Congressional Committee on federal finances to start the work of fiscal co-ordination. This co-ordination is necessary if the United States is to have a real budget. The proposal is that a committee composed of four members each from the Senate Finance Committee, Senate Appropriations Committee, House Ways and Means Committee and House Appropriations Committee be set up; that this committee should co-ordinate the appropriation and revenue-raising committees of Congress by providing an "overall picture" of the country's financial situation, and make its report within 60 days.

What this means is that the people in Congress who raise money, and the people in Congress who spend money, should get together, and reach some common formula in advance. It seems simple enough, but it is probably one of the hardest possible things to do in Washington today; in fact no Congress and no President in history have ever wholly accomplished it.

For one thing the constitutional separation of powers stands in the way. The President can work out a "budget," of the kind he has just submitted to Congress, but he cannot enforce it. That is up to the spending and revenue-raising part of Government, the Legislature. It is infinitely simpler in Britain, for example.

British Budget Is Real

There Winston Churchill's Government brings in its proposed co-ordinated expenditures and taxes at the start of the year, and if these are deviated from even to so much as a penny, he may threaten to resign and provoke a national election which might throw responsibility on the opposition to bring in a budget of its own. Thus the budget is a real budget in Britain.

In America, the President can not even veto particular items of a big appropriation bill, however bad or wasteful he may think they are.

For the unheralded hero, the average taxpayer who has been wondering whether he's been looking at the President's budget figures or a typesetter's impression of Cunningham's comet, New England's statisticians were busy today on interpretative jobs. As it figures out, the $53,000,000,000 national debt forecast for June, 1942, in the President's message will represent an obligation — like a standing mortgage—of $500 on every man, woman and child in New England.

This estimate is based on New England's share of the national income and its computed ability to pay taxes. The region gets about 8 per cent of the national income, but has ability to pay better than 8 per cent of the taxes, evidenced by the fact it has 18 per cent of the nation's savings deposits, the New England Council pointed out.

However, this does not mean that each man, woman and child will be called upon to actually pay the $500 mortgages.

Considering the cost of American defense alone, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers As-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

People evidently can't wait to pay their income tax this year. With the tax blanks distributed only last week, the corridors and offices of the Internal Revenue Department on the eighth floor of the Federal Building are already crowded with eager payers.

Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston, said that this is the earliest and most amazing response to the Government's tax call that he can recall. He ascribes this attitude to a patriotic response to the national defense program and an awakened public consciousness of the need for more revenue on the part of the Government.

In fact, one taxpayer whom Mr. Hassett refused to name, even recommend a "free will offer" for tax payers, whereby they could contribute from 10 per cent to 20 per cent of their income to the Government in addition to their regular tax. This person fitted the deed to the word, and accompanied his own tax remittance with a voluntary contribution.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

U. S. Rejects French Appeal To Admit Army of Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—A plea from the French Government at Vichy for the United States to take over part of its gigantic refugee load is understood to have been turned down here.

The French wanted the United States to take some of the millions of refugees that have congregated in Unoccupied France and to urge other American nations to do likewise.

In addition to Loyalist refugees from Spain, hordes of Jews forced out of Luxemburg, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany have crowded into the area and are taxing the limited food supplies.

The State Department replied to the appeal, submitted through Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador, the present immigration laws do not allow admission of refugees beyond certain limits. The United States, it was said, is following the policy laid down by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, which does not ask any country to admit more refugees than their practices and laws admit.

At the same time, the State Department promised to make every effort to relieve pressure of the refugee problem in the country where it exists.

The reply also hinted that one of the first steps to relief would be the release of several thousand persons with American visas now awaiting exist permits in Unoccupied France. Presumably these are persons whom the German Government is not willing to have leave.

Britain's Hope In U. S. Industry

DETROIT, Jan. 9 (AP)—Sir Louis Beale, member of the British Purchasing Commission, said in an address here last night that Britain's hope "for complete victory, for freedom," lies in the engineering industry of the United States.

Speaking to the Society of Automotive Engineers, he said there was no doubt that "the combined economic and industrial strength of the United States and the British Empire can certainly surpass and outlast that of Germany and the countries under her control."

He added, however, that "time is the all-important factor."

Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the United States Air Corps, urged the Nation's automotive engineers today to strive for the "highest quality in the greatest abundance," in developing the national defense program.

In an address read before the Society of Automotive Engineers in his absence by Brig. Gen. O. P. Echols of the Army material division, General Brett said he urged this "to the end that our way of life may prevail and our Nation maintain its position of leadership in the upward march of civilization."

Wonders of Research: Giant X-Ray Machine

New unit to be used to speed inspection of power machinery for defense program.

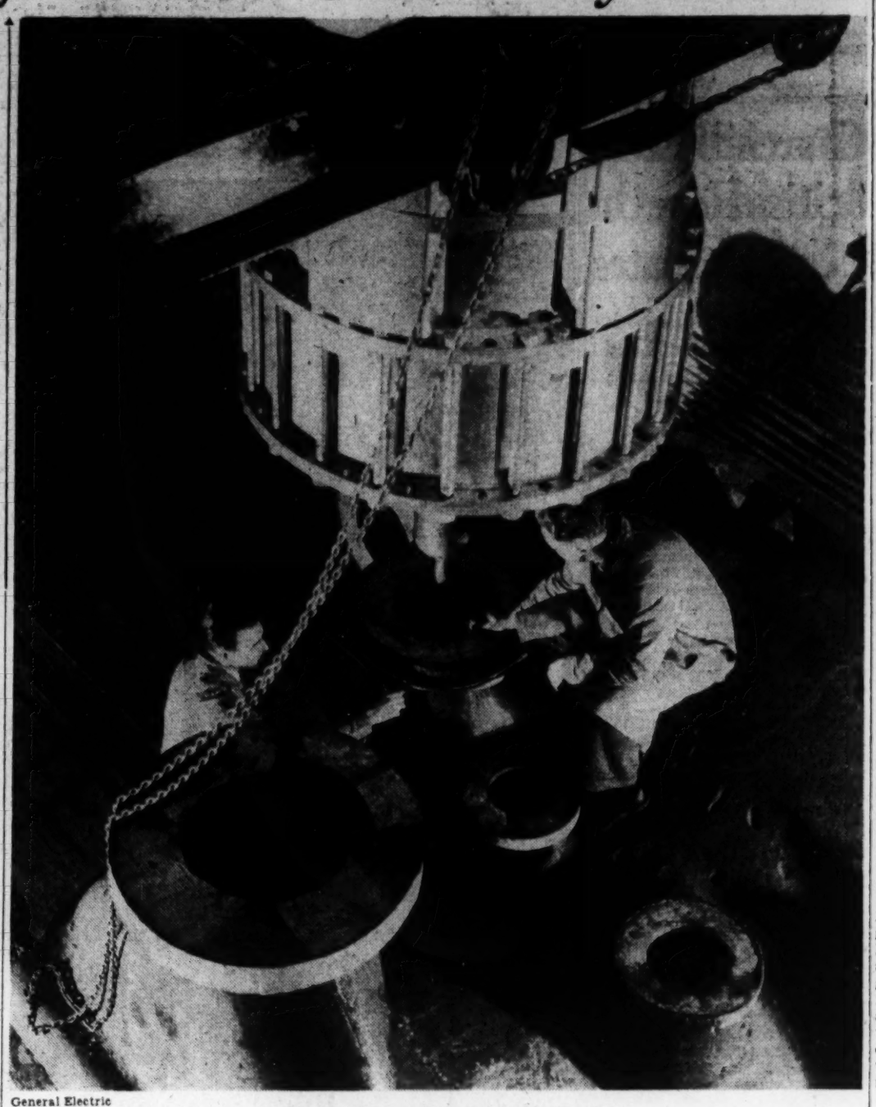
By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New equipment in the inspection laboratories of General Electric in Schenectady, through which a considerable portion of power machinery for the national defense program is passing, includes a new industrial X-ray unit, the largest in the world.

It will be used to speed up the vital inspection of giant steel castings used in mammoth turbines, both marine and stationary, and in countless other ways to insure quality in prime mover machinery.

Whereas it formerly required exposures of two to three hours to make necessary X-ray examinations with smaller equipment, the new behemoth accomplishes the task in less than two minutes.



General Electric

World's Largest Industrial 'Eye'

Huge X-ray machine built and used by the General Electric Company to inspect large castings.

The Farmers' Role

"Farmers in a Changing World" is the fifth in the series of survey volumes covering broad fields of related sciences and is the 1940 yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This issue is devoted to the social sciences as they relate to agriculture and to the farm—economics, history, finance, sociology, social psychology, anthropology, education, political science. Secretary Claude R. Wickard gives the keynote in referring to the preparedness program and comments that "in a deeper sense, indeed, modern wars result from some of the very causes back of farm distress."

Developing Colored Movies

An improved method for developing colored movie film was described before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its Winter meeting by Dr. C. K. Mees, Director of Research for Eastman Kodak Co.

Whereas three separate operations were formerly necessary, the whole task can now be accomplished in a single operation.

The emulsion on this film is in three superimposed layers, taking three images, one directly over the other. The top image is taken in blue light, as the top layer is sensitive to blue alone. The middle image is taken in green and the bottom in red light.

When this film is developed all the layers are plain black and white. Each layer then has to be dyed the complement respectively of blue, green or red, the primary colors.

The dyes have to be put on separately and under the old process this required a separate developing and drying for each color.

Under the new process the film goes into a continuous run. First the black and white images appear. Next, the film moves along to where red light shines through the back layer, which is sensitive only to red and can be developed to color in this way without affecting the two layers above.

In the third stage the blue light shines on the film from above. Finally the film passes into green light, which affects only the middle layer. A lot of green has to be used to penetrate, but this does not affect the other two layers which are already dyed.

The film is then dried and used in movie projectors where the dyes reproduce the hues of the original scene.

Indian Names

Dr. John P. Harrington, Smithsonian Ethnologist and expert on aboriginal languages is working to reconstruct the meanings of the names of rivers, mountains and towns along the Atlantic seaboard south of the Hudson.

Some of the meanings obtained differ radically from those usually associated. For example he finds the Chesapeake means salt bay; Susquehanna means muddy river; Monongahela, caving banks; Potomac, resting place in the sense of a place where a man lays down a load; Rappahannock, place on a river.

In many of the Indian tribes Dr. Harrington finds only a few of the older Indians speak the mother tongue. The younger generation has little familiarity with it and ordinary conversation is in English. In another generation, especially among the Delawares, he fears the language will have become extinct.

Rubber Floor Base

Truscon Laboratories in Detroit, Michigan announce a new rubber base (synthetic rubber) floor coating for wood or concrete floors. It is asserted to be especially adaptable for use on cement basement floors because the material does not react chemically in the presence of alkali and moisture, usually present.

New Oak Tree

A new species of oak tree has been found growing in abundance in three counties of Georgia, the first distinct new type of tree to be found east of the Mississippi River for many years. It has been named Quercus oglethorpensis, or the Oglethorpe oak.

Expert Sees Danube Basin As Unable to Feed Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—A Department of Agriculture expert predicted today that Reichsführer Hitler will have great difficulty in turning the Danube Basin into a breadbasket for the Axis powers.

In a review of "Wartime Agricultural Surpluses in the Danube Basin," Dr. Frederick Strauss, an agricultural economist, describes 1940-41 farms and surpluses in the area as "sharply diminished" and foresees "little likelihood of an expansion in farm production in the next few years."

Among obstacles to long-range expansion in the agricultural output of the Basin Dr. Strauss lists the backwardness of the peasants, their lack of interest in mechanized production and the uneconomic system of land distribution.

Slow Process Indicated

"Only a slow process of intensifying the agriculture of these regions holds out hope for future expansion of production," he says, adding, "even then, it is doubtful whether such a process can be carried out without accompanying improvements in the standard of living of the peasants, a factor that would reduce potential export surpluses."

The report on the Danube food situation is one of a series being issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture on European food supplies. None, to date, has been optimistic from the Nazi point of view, thus indicating that Great Britain's blockade cutting off American food supplies from the continent may be a decisive factor in the outcome of the war.

Though the Lower Danubian Basin, comprising Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria, has long been the most important agricultural surplus producing region of Europe and surpluses formerly sent to the British market are now going to Germany, even the normal level of Danubian agricultural exports falls far short of total continental import requirements, the report says.

Adverse Weather Conditions

Because of adverse weather conditions, mobilization of manpower and withdrawal of draft animals for military use, production of all 1940 Danubian crops was cut so sharply that little if any help can come for the European food situation from the Danube Basin during the current marketing season except by forced exportation which would jeopardize supplies for Danubian home needs, Dr. Strauss says.

The 1940-41 Danubian wheat exports, he estimates, will amount to only one-sixth and those of corn to two-thirds, of the usual prewar European imports.

"They will meet only 30 per cent of the pre-war European and 40 per cent of the greater German wheat imports, and only 6 per cent of the European and 13 per cent of the German prewar corn imports," he says.

Dependent on Germany

Germany, Dr. Strauss points out, has long sought to obtain economic control over the Danubian countries by promising a preferred market for their surpluses in exchange for German industrial goods, armaments and services. Until quite recently the Danubian countries continued to fight that objective by attempting to maintain trade relations with the free exchange countries. Military collapse of France and entrance of Italy into the war, however, made the Danubian Basin countries completely dependent on the German market.

The report goes on to point out that Germany was thus able to start upon intensive application of long-formulated plans for complete integration of the Danube Basin with Germany's domestic economy, as reflected by its recent political reorientation of those countries and by the winning on the part of Germany of sweeping economic concessions previously withheld.

The Germans expect higher standards of living in the Danube area to increase purchases of the products of German industries, but Dr. Strauss holds that any improvement in purchasing power and standard of living of the peasants would likely result in increased local consumption and thus tend to reduce the exportable surpluses. Actually, he says, peacetime exports of the Danube Basin were possible only as a result of, and at the cost of, a very low living standard for a majority of the peasants.

Blockade Unable to Keep Nazi Propaganda From U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Calif.—In spite of blockades and disrupted shipping schedules, those on the Nazi master mailing list in the United States are still getting "News from Germany" bulletins via Siberia twice monthly and with almost clocklike regularity.

David Herbert, Jr., college student, can attest to that, and offers as proof what he believes to be one of the most complete "amateur" collections of recent foreign propaganda in this country. More than a year ago, Mr. Herbert began the collection of the various propaganda releases which foreign powers are sending through the United States mails. First as a class project in a history course, and later as a hobby, the youth gathered the material by writing to various foreign propaganda agencies asking that his name be put on their mailing lists. He secured some of his releases by writing to short wave stations in Japan, Italy, Germany and other countries which radiocast to the United States.

Although he has made a diligent effort to secure regular propaganda releases from a number of foreign powers, the youth has discovered that, apparently only Germany has developed any regularity in its direct-mail technique. The material he receives, he believes, is what is being sent to thousands of German-Americans in this country.

Deliveries Are Free

Among the publications, most of which are mailed from Bavaria marked "Via Siberia," Mr. Herbert has received "American Views," "British News and Views," "News from Germany" and a number of booklets and other publications all bearing German stamps. Among the pamphlets and leaflets which have come through the mail to those on the Nazi mailing list are "The Reply to Roosevelt," "To the Front Line Fighters of the World War," "Barter and National Prosperity," "Recognize Your Common Enemy," "News Flashes from Germany" issued by the German Railroads Information Office, and many others.

Recently many of those on the master mailing list received a 31-page book weighing two pounds, four ounces, bearing postage stamps amounting to one mark and 50 pfennigs, worth about 42 cents.

"Under the International Postal Union," Mr. Herbert says, "the country of original transmission retains all money collected for postage on ordinary mail, and the country of destination delivers it free. Since Germany is carrying on this direct-mail campaign, apparently all it needs to do is print the necessary postage stamps, affix them to letters, books and other material, and get the material into ports of this country."

Frequently, the hobbyist declares, the packets he has received contain extra copies of material, presumably for distribution purposes. He says he has reason to believe that the Nazi mailing list has been classified for special types of propaganda, with a special release for those who read German, another for those who want packets of material to distribute in their neighborhoods, and others to accomplish specific propaganda missions.

Arrive Regularly

The releases arrive around the first and the fifteenth of each month with almost unfailing regularity, always bearing the notation "Via Siberia." Many contain appeals for financial aid, with specific instructions to write "Via Siberia."

Mr. Herbert has leaflets from Japan, printed in eight languages, primarily devoted to publicizing the short wave programs in various foreign languages, and booklets from Italy, stressing that nation's progress in art and science.

Supplementing his propaganda from foreign countries, the collector has samples of direct-mail material originating in this country, including a file of "Facts in Review" published by the German Library of Information in New York, devoted to up-to-the-minute news and picture material from the German viewpoint, and a 260-page book, "Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland."

Material of this kind, mailed in the United States, bears striking resemblance in some respects to the releases sent here from Bavaria. In contrast to the letters and packages from foreign countries which bear German stamps, the material originating here, of course, bears full United States postage, Mr. Herbert points out.

Two Ships Bring War Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—More than 300 refugees from almost every nation in Europe reached New York aboard the Spanish steamship Marques de Camillas and the Portuguese steamship Carvalho Araujo, which arrived from Spain and Portugal yesterday.

Among passengers on the Spanish craft were Ernest Adler, a native of Cologne, Germany, and a member of the New York Cocoa Exchange, his wife and 15-year-old daughter. Among those aboard the Portuguese vessel, which was received on her maiden voyage to this port with patriotic anthems and marches and flying flags, was Count Rene Doynel de Saint Quentin, formerly French Ambassador to this country, who is on his way to his new post as Ambassador of the Vichy Government to Brazil.

Mr. and Mrs. Adler told how they had fled from Germany to Brussels, Belgium, in 1935 to get away from the Nazis. They were overtaken in Belgium, however, by the German invasion and finally escaped through France to this country. Mr. Adler said he had been an eye-witness to the Dunkirk evacuation of British troops.

"The night they came, I walked down the beach and when I looked off in the direction of Dunkirk there was nothing to see," he said. The following morning when I looked again the sea was full of boats.

"I saw 13 German bombers downed by the guns of the British warships in the North Sea and by British fighter planes. All this happened in four days, and during that time I did not see one British plane brought down, although they were forced to retire to their bases for repairs once or twice."

Count Saint Quentin would not comment on the European situation except to say that Gen. Maxime Weygand was a faithful follower of Marshal Pétain. He described the food situation in France as "serious," with a great shortage of wheat, fats, milk, and sugar.

"While the healthier people may be able to survive, it is very hard for the old people, the women, and the children," he said.

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First Sunday:
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The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
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Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Third Sundays monthly: 4:30-5 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Lecture on Christian Science

Monday, Jan. 27, 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc directed for Eastern United States, Eastern Canada, British Isles, South Africa 11.73mc directed for United States, Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Central and South America.
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Lafayette to Train Defense Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 7—Having finished two vocational training courses, Lafayette College is planning a technical training program to meet the shortage of engineers in fields essential to national defense, it has been announced by William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette.

The new course, to be given in the evenings to more than 100 men who are capable of doing work of college grade, will start on Feb. 3 and will include instruction in engineering drawing, machine design, production engineering, tool engineering and materials inspection and testing. All courses will be given under the educational direction of members of the college faculty, with instruction partly by members of the faculty and by specialists carefully selected from industry.

"It is our desire to fit the courses which will be given to the needs of industry," Professor William S. Lohr, director of the engineering defense training program at Lafayette, said.

With the completion of the second vocational course in December, more than 100 men between the ages of 18 and 57, have been given training at the college during the past six months. Practically all have been absorbed by industries working on national defense orders, according to Professor Paul P. Eaton, head of the department of mechanical engineering, who was the director of the two courses.

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Mid-Term Enrollments
New students are accepted by many schools for the winter term which begins around the first of February. For further information, consult the advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Heads of U. S. and Britain Hail Ties as 'Indissoluble'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — The heads of the American and British Governments consider their countries united in "an indissoluble bond of friendship."

These convictions were expressed in an exchange of New Year's messages between President Roosevelt and King George and they expressed the common confidence that their joint endeavors will "contribute to the lasting peace and security of all peoples."

The President sent a New Year's message to Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, head of the Vichy Government, expressing the wish that "the French people may soon again enjoy the blessings of peace with liberty, equality, and fraternity."

Because of the President's careful use of the words, "liberty, equality, and fraternity," which he repeated exactly as they stood for years in the famous motto of the old French Republic, considerable interest was aroused in diplomatic quarters.

It was in reply to a cable expressing Marshal Pétain's personal good wishes that Mr. Roosevelt sent this message:

Your very kind message of good will for me and for my family, and for the prosperity of the United States was delayed in transmission and has just reached me. I hasten to convey to you my deep appreciation.

My heart goes out to France in these days of travail and I pray that the French people may soon once again enjoy the blessings of peace with liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Please accept my most cordial personal wishes for the coming year.

Mr. Roosevelt also exchanged New Year's greetings with King George II of Greece and with Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain who felicitated the President and who, in turn, hoped that Spain would remain out of the war.

The messages have just been released at the State Department. King George of England sent the following:

London, Dec. 31, 1940

The President:

On the threshold of a new year, I take particular pleasure in sending to you, Mr. President, my most cordial greetings and my best wishes for your personal health and happiness, and for the prosperity of the great Nation over which you have been called once again to preside.

Whatever the future may hold for the destiny of mankind, I am happy in the confidence that our two peoples whose common ideals of democracy unite them in an indissoluble bond of friendship, will ever be ranged in support of the principles of peace and justice.

(Signed) George, R. I.

The President replied as follows:

The White House, Jan. 7, 1941

His Majesty, George VI of Great Britain, London:

I deeply appreciate Your Majesty's message for the new year. On behalf of the people of the United States and in my own name, I assure you that your good wishes are heartily reciprocated.

It is my sincere wish that the friendship between our two countries and our present endeavors may contribute to the lasting peace and security of all peoples.

(Signed)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

In reply to the message from King George II wishing him a happy and prosperous new year, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope that Greece would maintain its independence and integrity and complimented the "valiant Grecian people."

General Franco's message read:

Madrid, Dec. 31, 1940

The President of the United States of America, Washington.

I send Your Excellency, on the occasion of the new year, the expression of my sincere wishes for your personal well-being and for the prosperity of your country.

Franciso Franco,
Chief of State

The President sent the following reply:

The White House, Jan. 6, 1941

His Excellency,
Gen. Francisco Franco,
Chief of State,
Madrid, Spain.

I thank Your Excellency for your kind message for the new year. I extend my best wishes for the continued peace of the Spanish people and for their prosperity and for the welfare of Your Excellency.

(Signed)

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Kentuckian Wants 'Union' Phase In Aid to Farmers

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9 (AP)—A Kentucky farm leader today called upon agriculture to "organize" and "demand" that farmers become affiliated with "some farm organization" before they could receive Government AAA subsidies.

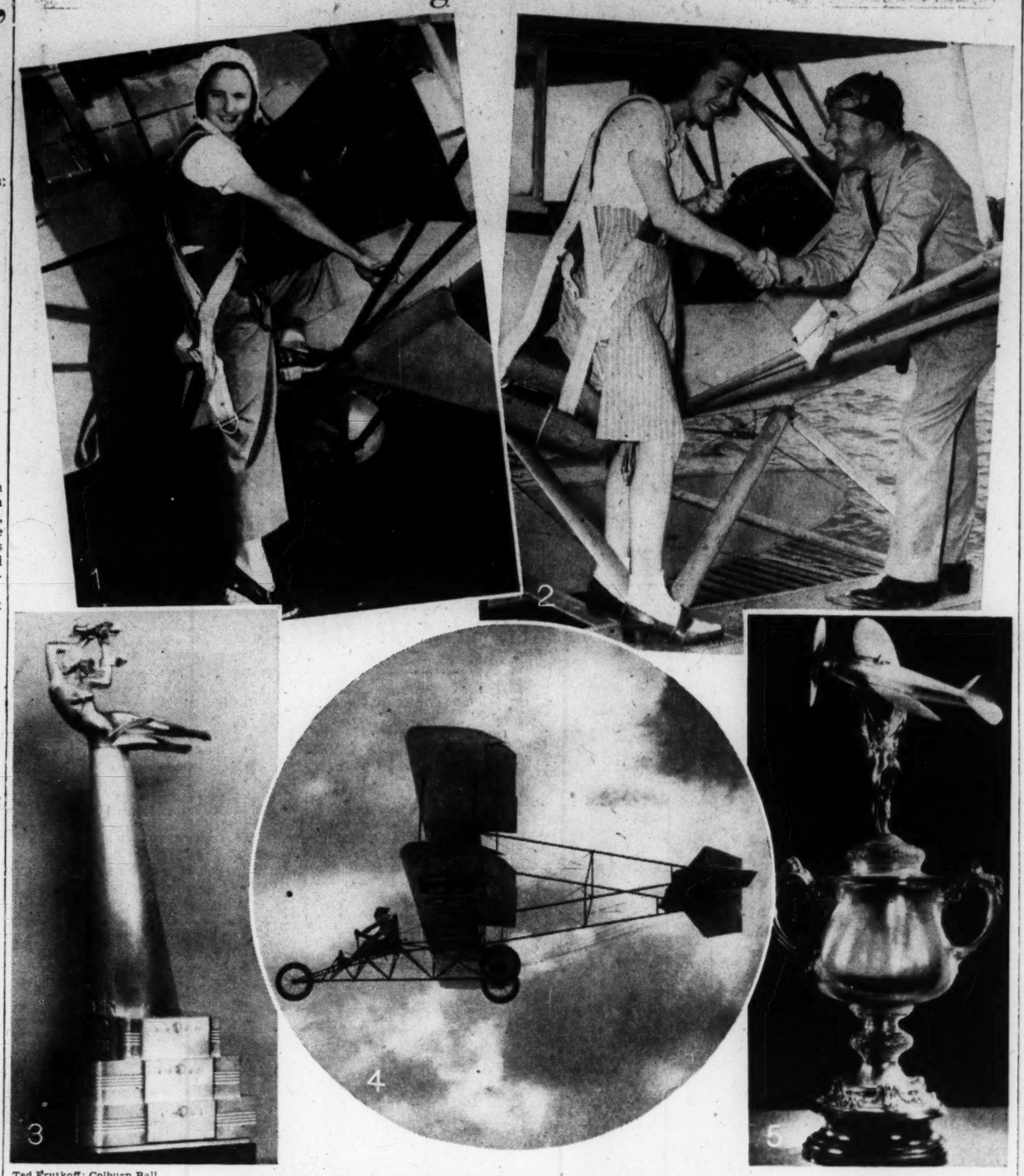
Ben E. Niles of Henderson, President, in an address prepared for delivery at the annual Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation convention, then expressed the opinion that "our Government in its dealing with farmers is already committed to this policy in a limited way."

(In Washington, officials of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration said Mr. Niles' proposal is the first of its kind to be brought to their attention.)

The Federation President also urged that agriculture take a cue from labor and industry and cease thinking "on an individualistic basis" and observed that "cooperative activities . . . seem to be the beacon light pointing the way agriculture must go."

Mr. Niles made it clear he based it on achievements by organized labor in protecting union members.

Wings Over Miami



Ted Frutkoff; Colburn Ball

Trophies and Scenes at All American Air Maneuvers at Miami

1. Katherine Rawls Thompson, former swimming champion entrant in K. K. Culver Race for Women.
2. Ruth Shelley, "Miss Miami Aviation," receives private pilot's license from F. Webster Wiggin, instructor.
3. K. K. Culver Trophy designed and executed by Viktor Schreckengoast.
4. Clarence MacArthur in Curtiss Pusher, Model 1910.
5. Bernarr Macfadden Trophy, New York-Miami Race.

Miami Expects 1,000 Planes For All-American Maneuvers

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 9 (AP)—The annual New York-to-Miami MacFadden Trophy Race, scheduled opening feature of the all-American air maneuvers tomorrow, was canceled today because of bad weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 9—From all parts of the country aviators are piloting their planes into the Municipal Airport at Miami today for participation in the thirteenth annual All-American Air Maneuvers, running from Jan. 10 to 12. Approximately 1,000 planes are expected to be on the field by the time all participants have arrived.

Headlining this year's Olympics of Aviation are Uncle Sam's various air arms—the navy and army fliers—giving thrilling exhibitions of precision flying and dive bombing, dropping their bimbs, harmless sacks of flour, on a miniature city which has been built on the race field. Due to the Nation's intensive air preparedness program keen interest is centering in Florida's military aviation units which are taking important part in this greatest air show Miami has yet seen.

The famed Bernarr Macfadden long-distance speed dash from New York to Miami has been arousing interest throughout the country for the past several weeks. This year about 70 of the most important pilot names in aviation have entered the race. This race, the big money event of the Miami All-American Air Maneuvers, has been for the past two years the highlight of the races' first day program.

Prizes for Pilots

As in past years, Miami will again offer plane pilots cash prizes and trophies in the Glenn H. Curtiss, Col. E. H. R. Green, Firestone, Dominican, and K. K. Culver races over lap courses. In addition, the Nation's sportsmen pilots will be given opportunity to enter the races through the medium of several unique novelty races to be flown over upper and lower Dade County.

As a special feature of the Air Maneuvers the air race chiefs have written into the stunt log book novelties which have caught the fancy of pilots treking south by air to see the show.

One race sponsored by air-enthusiast Col. Richard Gimble and known officially as the Gimble South Dade Team Precision Race, is expected to steal some of Europe's aerial thunder in a mock air raid on 10 cities in South Dade County. No scare will be thrown into any of the communities, however, only one-pound flour "bombs" encased in paper sacks.

The bombardment group, three pilots and planes to a team, will be judged on total points earned following their aerial Blitzkrieg from Miami to the thriving community of Homestead, some 30 miles away. The teams will be judged on their formation take-offs, maneuvering and air precision at Miami. When they reach the network of "doomed" towns, local judges will chalk up points for the separate teams based on their abilities to bomb. Three large circles will be formed on the ground at each town and the "Bombers," still in flying formation, will drop their flour "eggs" on the circles in unison.

Huge Aircraft Exhibit

Besides a huge gold trophy, being offered by Miami's flying colonel, going to the winning team, gifts of fruit and produce from each town will be given the teams according to the number of hits scored at each place.

A mammoth aircraft exhibit, being held along with the aerobatic and racing program of the air maneuvers, is helping in making aviation history at Miami. Thousands of interested spectators are taking this opportunity to visit the 360-foot enclosure on the same grounds, where 50 aviation manufacturers are occupying part of the 122 exhibit booths and five airplane plants are displaying their latest stock model sky cruisers. This aircraft "style show" is shattering air race precedents, showing to the American public a complete line of latest type planes.

Out of the 1,000 planes attending the maneuvers, 200 have been invited to fly in the Fifth Annual Miami-Havana Air Cruise. Air maneuver officials state that the Cuban Government has made the most elaborate arrangements ever, to receive American fliers and their guests.

The cruise will leave Miami on Jan. 14, with a stop at historic Key West before making the 90-mile hop over water to the West Indian island. Specifications call for planes of at least 65 horsepower making the trip. Arrangements call for a three-day international air show in Havana at Camp Columbia in which American racing and aerobatic pilots will be invited to compete for an impressive list of cash prizes and trophies. All pilots participating in the cruise will receive specially prepared gold medallions from President Fulgencio Batista, it is planned.

Stokowski Youth Orchestra In Outstanding New Recording

Review of Recordings

A very professionally done album of Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique" Symphony by Leopold Stokowski's All-American Youth Orchestra is an outstanding current-release of Columbia Recording Corporation.

Two classical favorites appear to advantage on Columbia records John Barbirolli and the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra turn out a typically fiery version of Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture and Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony give a good interpretation of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" Overture.

Piano works have received quite a bit of attention in the current lists. Egon Petri has done three Brahms Rhapsodies—the B minor, with its tribute to Grieg; the best known, in G minor; and the lesser-known in E flat major, a two-pocket Columbia album. Guiomar Novaes, the Brazilian pianist, returns from a long absence on disks, to do exquisite versions of Couperin's "La Tendre Nanette" and Daquin's "L'Hirondelle," coupled with the Scarlatti Sonatas in G minor and G major. Bartlett and Robertson, the English piano duo, play nicely the familiar Bach Chorale, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," coupled with Doebber's arrangement of a Gluck Gavotte.

Piatigorsky Excels

Vronsky and Babin, another well-known piano duo, perform an excellent version, for Victor, of Busoni's arrangement of Mozart's sparkling Duettino Concertante.

Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, is the soloist in a very well performed rendition of the Saint-Saens Concerto No. 1, in A minor, one of the few works for that instrument. The Chicago Symphony orchestra under Frederick Stock provides ample backing.

One does not hear much of musical activities in Paris so it may be concluded that the recording of Bach's Suite No. 3, in D major, was done some time ago. This is, however, well performed by Felix Weingartner and the Orchestre de la Société des Concerts du Conservatoire. Its second movement, Air, is the one upon which the famous Air for G String is based. A Columbia album.

A tender song, beautifully sung, is Mahler's Ich Atmet' Einen Linden Duft (I Breathed a Tender Scent), coupled with his Hans und Grete, a child's song, by Suzanne Sten, soprano, with piano. A Columbia record.

In more popular vein is a group of Musical Comedy Favorites—such as "Begin the Beguine," "Tea for Two," "I See Your Face Before Me"—performed in luscious silken arrangements by Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra, for Columbia.

Jazz Disks Reissued

Nelson Eddy, baritone, sings three songs from "Bitter Sweet," his current picture, with Robert Armbruster's Orchestra, on a Columbia label.

Columbia is providing a holiday for collectors of hot jazz platters by reissues of sizzling disks of yesteryear. Under "The Duke" is gathered a collection of Duke Ellington numbers, all second masters previously unissued with the exception of one which was issued abroad only, made during his old days under the Brunswick label. By the way, Columbia, there's never been a better version of that old "Tiger Rag" by the Jungle Band, for Brunswick. How about it soon?

Bessie Smith, the great blues singer, is heard in "At the Christmas Ball," with a small combo, while she does an indigo "Preachin' the Blues," with James Johnson's piano.

Louis Armstrong's Hot Seven, an old Brunswick combo, are heard in "The Last Time" and "Ory's Creole Trombone," a 1927 issue. The Rhythmakers, a "pickup" band of well-known musicians, play "Oh Peter," in anything but a pickup style, coupling with it, "Who Stole the Lock," marred by a bad vocal. Fletcher Henderson's Baltimore Bellhops are well heard in a 1931 version of "Comin' and Going" and "Hot and Anxious." A Benny Goodman unit of eight years ago does its familiar slow version of "Moonglow," coupled with "Why Couldn't It Be Me."

Moving of 100,000 U. S. Troops To Brazil in Night Is Possible

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Grover Loening, pioneer aircraft producer, said last night that more than 100,000 armed American troops could be flown overnight, non-stop, from the United States to Brazil by a fleet of 1,000 of the new giant planes ordered for the Army.

Chairman of the board of the Platt-Lepage Aircraft Co., Philadelphia, he talked to the New York Electrical Society, stressing the risks he foresaw in failure to develop aviation for carrying freight, soldiers, ammunition and guns.

"The giant new plane ordered by the Army, the B-19," he said, "can carry up to 125 armed troops with complete equipment 3,000 miles non-stop.

"With planes of this type it would be possible to concentrate 10 army divisions in Florida and transfer them to points on the Brazilian coast 3,000 miles away with a fleet of 1,000 in about 15 hours.

"Well over 100,000 troops spirited from this country for the protection of a neighbor overnight."

Continuing, with what can be done by smaller planes, he said:

"As a result of tests at Fort Benning, Ga., and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, it has been shown that a war strength infantry battalion with complete arms and ammunition and other supplies can be transported in 50 airplanes of the ordinary standard types—providing that four of these are modified to 2-door types to accommodate the infantry battalion guns."

For defense in shuttling armed forces, guns and military equipment to and fro across America's great distances he said transport cargo planes would be invaluable.

Mr. Loening asserted that the "military mind" with perfectly good intent threatens to overlook this possibility by failing to support the development of commercial airlines, and freight-carrying commercial planes. The freight-carriers, he declared, would be military assets at all times.

At the end of the present emergency he said the enormous production facilities that will have been developed will need to find a market and that no market will be more tempting than that of cargo-carrying by air.

The air cargo business, he asserted, has scarcely been touched. He charged that America's major railroads, through the railway express agency, have at present a clear monopoly of aircraft cargo-carrying; and that this monopoly is operated on a price fixing basis.

Pilot Describes Fast Plane Dive

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 9 (AP)—A test pilot who attained 620 miles an hour in a four-mile dive in an Airacobra interceptor pursuit plane describes his ride as "better" than 50 miles an hour "in a jaloppy on the ground."

"As you ride along at such a speed, you don't feel any different than you did on a level keel," explained Lieut. Andrew C. McDonough (U. S. N. R.) as he waited last night for a transport plane to take him home to Atlanta, Ga., and his regular job as an Eastern Airlines co-pilot.

Meanwhile Bell Aircraft Corporation officials declined to claim as a "record of any kind" the 620-mile speed maintained during the 21,000-foot plunge yesterday afternoon. The ceiling of the test flight was not revealed.

The dive, a routine test for the United States Army, which requires planes of this type to maintain an indicated air speed of 523 miles an hour while plunging earthward, was made over Buffalo Airport.

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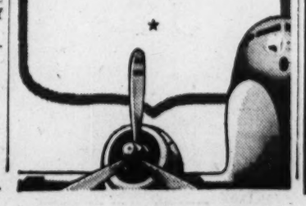

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Britain Hails U. S. Aid for France; Hoover Urges Extension of Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 9—The agreement of the British and American Governments to dispatch vital necessities to the children of unoccupied France is welcomed here as evidence to the world that the British never desired to cause helpless war victims to suffer and are glad to enable such supplies to pass through the blockade provided that suitable measures are adopted to insure that these do not benefit the enemy.

This concession, which follows the personal request of President Roosevelt to the British Government to allow limited supplies of vitamin concentrates, condensed milk, and baby's clothing to go from the United States into Unoccupied France, was more readily granted since the distribution under the control of the American Red Cross would prevent leakages to the enemy.

So much reliable evidence is available of ruthless Nazi plundering throughout German occupied territory that the British Government naturally considered well the position of Unoccupied France before agreeing to President Roosevelt's request, even despite the distinction between Occupied and Unoccupied France. But at least there is no Gestapo openly working in unoccupied territory.

Blockade Not Lifted

This act does not constitute in any way the lifting of the blockade since by international convention medical supplies normally are allowed to pass unhindered through belligerent lines, but it is hoped here that if the plan works satisfactorily the concession will mark the beginning of Anglo-American co-operation for humanitarian purposes.

The concession, it might also be noted, coincides with the belated tightening up of restrictions on imports into Unoccupied France. That territory needs phosphate, particularly just now, but it is clear that the greatest care must be taken to make sure that such essential war materials will not fall into enemy hands.

So much is heard about the British blockade of the enemy that it is often forgotten that in this war each side is really blackading the other and that one of Reichsführer Hitler's greatest hopes is to defeat Britain by the hunger weapon. How well this is realized by the oppressed countries is shown in yesterday's statement of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk in which he declared that bitterly though he regretted the suffering which the blockade imposed upon his own Nation it must continue as an essential weapon for winning the war.

Everything must therefore be done to prevent any loopholes in the blockade. That Germany and Italy have benefited from valuable cargoes of war material shipped to French Mediterranean ports—mainly from French North African colonies—during the past few months is a well known fact, often to the extent of more than half of the specified cargoes.

It is recognized here that the Vichy Government is not a free agent and therefore cannot be blamed too much for such happenings, especially so long as the Nazis hold 2,000,000 French war prisoners as possible blackmail victims.

Spain's Position

Spain also has been linked with Unoccupied France in connection with supplies from the United States to Europe, particularly since the small ship which carries children's necessities also is bringing wheat to Spain. This has suggested to certain quarters the idea that the British blockade is weakening. But it should be pointed out that Spain is neutral and is not blockaded.

In fact, under the British-Spanish agreement Spain receives necessary foodstuffs up to two-month supply and Britain is lending money for such supplies. Spain's stocks of food supplies have been depleted since the Civil War and the United States despatch of a weekly parcel to Spain is welcomed here, provided always that the enemy does not benefit thereby.

Loopholes in Blockade

Loopholes in the British blockade occur mainly through Siberia and Spain. The former, because of its distance from Germany is less important than Spain. Valuable minerals have been shipped from North African ports to Cadiz and thence to Germany in the past few months.

British help for Spain, it might be added, would be much more willingly given if the Spanish position in regard to Tangier was cleared up. Recent Spanish violation of the Tangier statute, many quarters here believe, would have been followed by the Spanish occupation of French Morocco had not the Moors intervened.

This action was not prevented through any consideration for international rights or pro-British feelings, but because of the uncertain attitude of the Moors.

Both France and Spain hold their protectorates in North Africa from the Sultan of Morocco and he is opposed to the Spaniards taking over French Morocco. He warned Gen. Francisco Franco, it is understood, at the time of his protest that such action would result in an Arab rising among the Berbers of the Riff and so open up the danger of guerilla warfare throughout Northwest Africa.

Britain to Ration Feed for Horses

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 9

The Government announced today the rationing of feed for horses, effective Feb. 1, but exempted army horses and those employed in agriculture and mining and "in racing and hunt stables."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—With the American Red Cross speeding arrangements for sending food and medical supplies to unoccupied France and to Spain, Herbert Hoover, Honorary Chairman of the National Committee on Food for the Five Small Democracies, today applauded the action of the British Government in permitting the entry of civilian supplies into those countries.

He voiced the hope that it would lead to "similar constructive action in Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Poland." Supplies in these countries will be exhausted before the next harvest, Mr. Hoover declared.

The urgency of the French situation was voiced in other quarters and gratification expressed that some measure of relief was now in sight. Among those who saw the situation in France as "desperate" were Miss Anne Morgan, founder and head of the American Friends of France, who returned to New York Jan. 7 after a year and a half of relief work there, and Count Rene Doynel de Saint Quentin, French Ambassador to Brazil, who arrived here en route to his post yesterday.

Hoover Praises Plan

"A great step has been taken by the British and American Governments in making an opening for the Red Cross to give food relief to Spain, France, and Finland," Mr. Hoover said.

"Many recent informal reports, concerning already increasing food difficulties in Belgium, confirm the statement issued in Washington yesterday by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This statement announced that the Belgian bread ration had been reduced to eight ounces a day, which is one half of normal. Our own office reports show that the daily meat ration (with bones) is only two ounces, and that butter, margarine and lard rations are practically unobtainable."

Mr. Hoover said that in order to make certain that the American public receives a "complete accurate" report on Belgian conditions and impending needs, he had detached two of his aides—Dorsey Stephens and C. P. Murray—from their Polish relief work.

Cites French Needs

"They are now en route to Belgium for the purpose of making an exhaustive investigation of the food crisis," he continued. "In a few days we shall hear from them. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Murray have both had 25 years' experience in large-scale famine relief. The former has just finished a survey of the food situation in Occupied and Unoccupied France. A cable received from him this morning said that imports of 30,000,000 bushels of bread grain and 160,000,000 pounds of meats and fats and food for children would be required to sustain the French population with a modicum of health until the coming harvest."

In many quarters here it is believed that the requirements of the situation in France call for infinitely more relief than is possible under the limited permission granted by the blockade authorities.

Meanwhile it was admitted that the relief situation was one of the most complex facing the United States, Great Britain and her allies and was not to be solved unless and until ways and means were found to feed the European hungry without aiding Germany.

New Meat Rations In Britain Enough For Small Family

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The typical English family of four can still get along on the new meat rationing, food experts said last night.

The Food Ministry offers four suggestions for the most advantageous weekly buying under which, it is stated, four ration cards can be stretched to approximate an American dollar's worth of meat:

1. One and a half pounds of breast of mutton at 14 cents a pound, three pounds brisket of beef at 18 cents a pound, one and one-quarter pounds of ox cheek at 14 cents a pound.

2. Three pounds of silverside beef at 25 cents a pound, three pounds of scrag mutton at 9 cents a pound.

3. Three pounds of neck mutton at 11 cents a pound, four sheep hearts at 11 cents each, and one pound of sweetbreads at 25 cents.

4. A four-pound roast of beef at 25 cents a pound.

Offal, which now is included in the rationing, make the housewife's problem more difficult. Ox tongue is 15 cents a pound, calf's liver about 35 cents a pound, calf tongue 25 cents, calf brains 10 cents and pigs kidney seven cents—all of which must be included now in rationing where before they could be bought in addition to other meats.

More French Aid Seen by Quakers

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9 (AP)—American Quakers foresaw today the possible expansion of relief cargoes to unoccupied France as the result of the British Government's relaxation of the blockade to permit shipment of limited supplies by the Red Cross.

Dr. Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends' Service Committee, which has been aiding war victims for 23 years, declared that "it is the Red Cross' show but we will be happy to be useful if asked."

"We have a capable staff of 57 persons, including 18 Americans over there, and they would be helpful in distributing the supplies, especially in our children's colonies."

Associate Secretary John F. Rich hoped the British might permit the passage of 100 tons of children's clothing to Lisbon, or its inclusion in the Red Cross shipment. In such a case, other cargoes of milk and vitamin concentrates would follow.

A Gift of Friendship

Wide World

American Canteens for Britain

A large part of the first fleet of 100 mobile canteens presented by the American Allied Relief Fund to Great Britain is inspected in London by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, left, and Bertram de N. Cruger. Mr. Cruger is London representative of the Allied Relief Fund.

U. S. Guard Unique in London

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 9—I rode back to headquarters with Brig. Gen. Wade Hayes of Norfolk, Va., after his unique American motorized Home Guard squadron had been inspected this morning on the Horse Guards Parade by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The General told many interesting things about the 72 United States citizens comprising the corps which ranks as "household troops" of the General commanding the London District, Sir Bertram Sergison-Brooke.

"We parade three nights a week and carry out exercises on week ends," General Hayes explained, "but we don't do regular spells of sentry duty as other Home Guard units do. We are preparing to stand by ready to carry out the General's immediate orders in case of emergency. That is the reason we have been training with mechanized units of the regular army."

Defeated Guards Unit

With a twinkle in his eye General Hayes told how America's only Home Guard unit distinguished itself in recent tactical exercises against the Coldstream Guards.

"The first time we tried conclusions, they made us look very silly," remarked General Hayes, "and we couldn't stand for that. So the boys really got down to it and gave a far better account of themselves the second time out. At the third meeting they were successful in besting the opposition."

General Hayes told me the process of getting the unit established took three months because there was no precedent for such a phenomenon and it was only after the King signed a special Order in Council last September that the American squadron came officially into existence. Before that, however, the unit had done a good deal of preliminary training privately on a strictly illegal basis and was all set to start officially as soon as sanction was forthcoming.

Mechanized with powerful American cars contributed by members of the unit, the United States squadron comprises a cross-section of American citizens still working in Britain. As members of the Home Guard they do not have to take an oath of allegiance to the British Throne but they wear the King's general service buttons on uniforms that are similar to the Home Guard issue with the addition of a crest and red eagle on the sleeve just below the shoulder. The American Eagle Squadron of the Royal Air Force has the same emblazonment done in white on the blue tunic of the Air Force, but General Hayes contended with a laugh: "The Home Guard thought of it first."

Winchester Rifles

Members of the unit are armed with American Winchester automatic rifles at present and have a supply of submachine guns on the way.

About one third of the personnel served in the last war. However, they have to forget as well as learn since the British drill system and words of command are used in this unit of Britain's Home Guard which in all numbers nearly 2,000,000 sparetime soldiers.

Drawn up on the historic Horseguards Parade in Whitehall, the scene of some of Britain's finest military ceremonials, the Americans looked keen and well-disciplined as Mr. and Mrs. Churchill passed along the ranks.

By standards of the Grenadier Guards, they were ragged in turning about to enter their cars, but they atoned for that by the speed and precision with which they moved off simultaneously and filed smartly past Mr. Churchill who took the salute smiling his famous smile and doffing one of his celebrated hats. The Prime Minister seemed to enjoy the whole thing immensely.

Churchill Reviews 'U. S. Home Guard'

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 9

Prime Minister Winston Churchill reviewed the first American motorized squadron of the British Home Guard today, shook hands with its members and congratulated Brig. Gen. Wade H. Hayes, the Commander.

The squadron has four troops with three cars each and a headquarters car.

General Hayes said it took a long time to persuade the British to permit formation of the squadron because of the precedent involved. The Americans were trained, he said, "I am afraid illegally" until an Order in Council signed by King George last September.

Bulgarian Premier Sees King But Sofia Denies Crisis Talk

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 9 (AP)—Premier Bogdan Philoff, just back from a visit to Vienna, was reliably reported last night to have called on King Boris III after a meeting with Cabinet Ministers at the winter resort of Cham-Kouria, 50 miles from Sofia.

Officials who refused even to confirm that the Cabinet meeting had taken place discounted reports heard in Belgrade that Premier Philoff had rejected a German request for passage of troops through Bulgaria and was relying on Soviet Russia to bolster Bulgarian resistance.

Presumably Premier Philoff told other Ministers and the King of his trip to Vienna, from which he returned two days ago. It was assumed he was prepared to say just what role Germany wanted Bulgaria to play.

The informant who told of the Boris-Philoff meeting said the visit was not unusual. The monarch has a palace near Cham-Kouria.

Speculation in other Balkan capitals that German forces now concentrated and concentrating in Rumania may enter Bulgaria was generally discounted here. It was said that neither the weather nor Soviet Russia seemed favorable.

Rumors in other capitals of a Bulgarian Cabinet change lacked confirmation here. It was believed, however, that a shakeup might follow the February meeting of Parliament.

The present Minister of Agriculture, Ivan Bagrianoff, who recently visited Rome and Berlin, is mentioned as a likely successor to Philoff.

Despite the flurry of rumors, Bulgaria was outwardly unworried. As one Bulgarian put it, the nation counted both on her long friendship with Soviet Russia, extensive economic relations with Germany and continuance of the Russian - German non - aggression agreement.

Crowds of civilians of military age on Sofia's streets indicated the country had taken no strong emergency defense measures.

Some Sofia observers held that Germany's Balkan troop movements—unconcealed massing of perhaps 600,000 troops in Rumania—might be only a smokescreen to mask preparations for a smash at Britain or Gibraltar.

Nazi 'Clockwork'

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (AP)—German offensives "run off with the regularity of a clock because preceding them have been intervals of most careful preparation," Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, told foreign correspondents today.

He cautioned correspondents, therefore, not to regard the present apparent lull in operations as meaning that Germany does not know what to do next.

"The present pause is creative and is only apparent," he said.

"German leadership knows exactly what it wants and how to do it, and it is a fatal mistake not to realize this," Herr Goebbels declared.

He reminded his hearers that Germany's enemies scoffed at the lull in operations during the winter of 1939-1940.

"Then on May 10 the great offensive began in the west which, in the shortest time imaginable, brought France to her knees."

Hungary Bans Flow Of Military News

By the Associated Press

Budapest, Jan. 9

The Hungarian Government last night threatened foreign correspondents with trial by military tribunal in case they send "military news of any kind" out of Hungary.

An urgent letter from the Foreign Office Press Bureau said:

"I advise the addressee that it is most strictly forbidden to inform foreign countries of military news of any kind, either by telegram, telephone, letter or any other means. Offenders against this will be prosecuted by military tribunal."

Nazis Assail Roosevelt As 'No. 1 War Profiteer'

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 9—The German press dutifully chorused abuse against President Roosevelt this morning. He now ranks, according to their hierarchy of titles, as the "No. 1 War Prolonger" as well as the "No. 1 War Profiteer."

The President is accused of trying to scare the American people with an alleged bogeyman of German menace in order that he may obtain personal power. His motive is attacked as "the naked egoism of an imperialist filled with fanatical ambition." Editorial comment says "his hypocrisy never before has shown itself in such ugliness."

But all this is done with a certain gingerliness—almost as though they wanted to eat the cake of abusing Mr. Roosevelt and save everything possible of tolerable relations with the United States at the same time.

There is never a hint in the comment that the American people themselves may share any of Mr. Roosevelt's views. The picture presented to the German reader is invariably one of a single man trying to mislead a nation. The German reader is given no hint of the growing opposition to Naziism within the United States.

On Inside Pages

Further, the attack surprisingly is tucked away for the most part on second pages under relatively inconspicuous headlines. Foreign correspondents were forewarned of what was coming at the Foreign Office press conference Jan. 6 when they were treated to a display of verbal heat and gesticulatory vigor entirely unprecedented since the beginning of the war.

Judging from the way in which the attack on Mr. Roosevelt was announced there, one would have expected flaming front-page headlines.

On the contrary. The press takes up the predetermined theme, but it does so in the manner of a rather distasteful task which must be performed but with all possible delicacy. Only the Hamburger Fremdenblatt puts it on the front page. The Boersenzeitung, unofficial organ of the Army, uses the strongest phrases in its text, but keeps them on page two. The Volkischer - Beobachter, official Nazi Party paper, calls it "old stuff," also on page two. The great majority give it the same restrained prominence.

From this treatment of the theme—the Roosevelt text is nowhere printed itself—one must conclude a real reluctance to precipitate any breach with the American people. There is even a complete absence of anything which would arouse German public opinion against individual Americans remaining within their borders. The net effect is to direct any German resentment against the man Roosevelt himself, avoiding any stimulus to resentment against American citizens.

Treated With Restraint

The subject is emphasized mostly in those papers read by the upper class, while the mass-circulation papers which reach the more ardent Nazi elements, namely, the most easily inflamed, treated it with relative restraint.

The result is to rank Mr. Roosevelt along with Winston Churchill at the top of the list of individual enemies of Germany, but carefully to avoid representing this elevation of the President of the United States as representing any significant change in German-American relations.

However, it must be noted that this is still the reaction to Roosevelt policies which have yet to be translated by Congress into official action.

As the Foreign Office spokesman has pointed out, there is nothing in a statement of attitude or policy which necessarily calls for an official comment or reaction. Such official notice is being reserved presumably for official action in Washington.

There is undoubtedly the hope that Congress and public opinion will fail to follow the Roosevelt lead, in fact the entire propaganda technique here has involved at least a hope of driving a wedge between Mr. Roosevelt and the country. But should Congress and the country refuse to be divided from the President and should they translate his proposal into action there would be a situation which, in all probability, would be recognized officially here.

Unusual Reluctance

One is justified in concluding from this treatment of the Roosevelt message that Berlin experiences a persisting reluctance to speed the deterioration in German-American relations. Seldom, if ever before, have the Nazis evidenced such restraint toward a foreign country which proved itself to be so short on sympathy for the German cause. If Switzerland or Sweden should evidence a thousandth as much lack of sympathy, the reaction, as experience has shown, would be thunderous.

Behind it would appear to be a feeling that American aid to Britain in a state of undeclared war is less than it would be if the spade was given its real name.

Certainly there is no evident inclination now to call a spade a spade.

British 'Column'

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (AP)—A banner headline in Adolf Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter last night read: "Thousands of British agents in Washington and New York—England's 'fifth column' on the job in the U. S. A."

The newspaper quoted an alleged quotation from the London Daily Telegraph dispatch saying there were 500 officially credited representatives of the British Government in Washington and estimating British inspectors and technical experts in the United States at thousands.

It quoted the Telegraph as saying there were more British in Washington now than in 1814 when the British Army captured the city. It was a well-chosen comparison, the newspaper said, because "it rightly characterizes the activity with which England openly takes the field in America today."

Japanese to Register

OTTAWA (AP)—Special registration of all Japanese residents of British Columbia will be carried out in the near future "to protect the Japanese themselves, and to eliminate any illegal entrants," Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced.

Minister Helps Americans In Warsaw to Obtain Food

WARSAW VIA BERLIN, Jan. 9 (AP)—Warsaw's little American colony of 68 has found benefactors in the Rev. Gaither P. Warfield, American Methodist missionary, and his secretary, Ruth Lawrence.

High among their accomplishments has been success in persuading the German Government to grant special food rations to the Americans still here in this former Polish capital.

The Rev. Mr. Warfield, a former resident of Frederick, Md., fled from Warsaw Sept. 7, 1939, shortly after the German invasion. Crossing Eastern Poland, he ran into a Soviet Russian forces and spent six weeks as a war prisoner in Russia. He was handed over to the Germans then, was released by them as a civilian and returned to Warsaw.

The total of 68 Americans compares with a colony of approximately 300 before the war.

Of those left, there are 35 men and women with business or professional interests in Warsaw. The remaining 33 are American-born Poles who are awaiting anxiously their United States passports from the Consulate General in Berlin.

These first generation Americans have been absent from the United States so long that they have forgotten most of their English.

Both Rev. Mr. Warfield and Miss Lawrence speak Polish fluently, however, and therefore have been able to render valuable services in straightening out difficulties over their papers with United States Vice-Consul Thaddeus Chylinski, who then forwards them to Berlin.

In addition to undertaking the distribution of such extra food as the German Government allows, Rev. Mr. Warfield and Miss Lawrence raised funds to enable the destitute members of the American colony to pay for their supplies.

In addition to the general ration of 12 pounds of bread, two pounds of sugar, two eggs, 14 ounces of flour and 10 ounces of meat, the following additional food was obtained for each American in December:

Fifteen pounds of bread, 15 rolls, three pounds of fresh meat, three pounds of smoked meat, half a pound of bacon, three-fourths of a pound of butter, one-fourth of a pound of vegetable oil, 20 eggs, two and one-half pounds of sugar, two pounds of flour, two pounds of macaroni, one and one-half pounds of marmalade, three and one-half ounces of chocolate, an ounce of tea and five lemons.

Grandson of Kaiser Leaves

OTTAWA, Jan. 9 (AP)—A grandson of former Kaiser Wilhelm, Prince Friedrich of Prussia, was reported today among 250 to 300 internees who sailed recently for England.

A part of the group was released from Canadian internment camps to volunteer for air raid salvage work; others, on recommendation of the British Home Office that they were not menaces to the State, will resume normal occupations; and still others are being returned to appear before review boards or for other reasons.

Friedrich, son of the former Crown Prince of Germany, was prominent in London society circles just before the war.

He was interned in Scotland in November, 1939, it was reported from Berlin at that time. Later he was said unofficially to have been brought to the camp near here.

His internment, though, never was disclosed officially, and officials in London again declined today to discuss cases of any of the individual internees.

[The British Home Office said today internees were being returned and released from time to time on the basis of the merits of individual cases. There are 22 grounds for release, including the return to key jobs and the joining of the pioneer corps of the British Army.]

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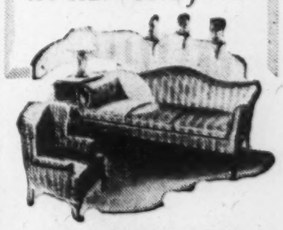
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Italian Air Base Seized By British in Italian Drive

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Britain's forces sweeping into Libya have captured the Italian air base at Gazala, where they found 35 unserviceable Italian planes, a Royal Air Force communiqué reported today.

This announcement would indicate that British mechanized units had swept far beyond Tobruk, already under virtual siege, since Gazala is some 40 miles west of Tobruk, which is 80 miles inside Libya.

Two days ago British troops also occupied the abandoned Italian air base at El Adem, only 15 miles south of Tobruk, and found there 40 Italian planes damaged in previous British bombings.

Damaged Dive Bombers

The official statement said the Italian planes had been damaged by low-level dive-bombing attacks on the airdrome.

It added that Fascist air opposition on Jan. 3 practically was negligible, but increased on Jan. 5, when 19 Italian planes were destroyed as against the loss of one British fighter and one bomber.

The British offensive in North Africa entered its second month today with the mechanized army of the Nile encircling Tobruk.

The Royal Air Force reported no evidence of any Italian attempt to reinforce Toburk as British patrols straddled the coastal road to the west.

Follow Former Strategy

The British apparently were following the same plan of action used at Sidi Barrani and Bardia.

In both cases British land forces cut off the Italians' line of retreat with a swift encircling movement and then held the garrisons in a ring of steel while the Royal Navy and Air Force reduced defenses to smoking rubble.

The British Fleet already was reported to have blockaded Tobruk, and word was expected here at any moment that an intense bombardment of the port had been launched from the sea, air and land.

If Tobruk falls military analysts believe the Italian position at Bengasi, the big Libyan base some 200 miles to the west, soon will be untenable.

The British acknowledge the possibility that the Italians, taking advantage of the terrain, might be able to make some sort of stand in the rugged Jebel Akdar mountains which rise to a height of 3,000 feet between Tobruk and Bengasi, but they expect no real opposition.

Already in Army

The area has a considerable white population, approximately 20,000 Italian peasants having been settled there a few years ago in land made arable by irrigation. Most of the male population is believed to be serving already with the Italian North African Army, however.

Beyond Bengasi only a few insignificant coastal settlements and bases are scattered along the road to Tripoli, 500 miles away. The British seem to feel Tripoli would be the next—and last—place at which the Italians could make a real stand in Libya if Bengasi goes.

Actually, they say, the elaborate transport system built by the late Marshal Italo Balbo for Premier Mussolini's Libyan Empire is proving the Italians' undoing, for it is providing a means for the Army of the Nile to traverse the desert wastes.

The British Forces at Tobruk now are 200 miles from their nearest railhead at Matrum, Egypt, and there his been no indication that transportation difficulties have taken any of the punch out of their offensive.

Italian Successes

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP)—An Italian torpedo boat rammed a British submarine and sank her, the Italian High Command reported today, and a Fascist submarine in the Atlantic sent a 3,600-ton enemy auxiliary cruiser to the bottom.

"One of our torpedo boats, commanded by Lieut. Nicolo Nicolini, rammed and sank an enemy submarine," a communiqué said.

[The British Admiralty announced yesterday that the submarine Regulus was overdue and considered lost, but there was no way of knowing whether she was the one reported downed by the Italians.]

"One of our submarines, commanded by Capt. Tosoni Pittoni, sank an enemy auxiliary cruiser, a 3,600-ton steamer, in the Atlantic," the communiqué added.

Armistice Scene Changes

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (AP)—A marble statue of Marshal Ferdinand Foch, French Commander of the Allied forces in the World War, is the only sign now remaining in the Forest of Compiègne to indicate where France and Germany each read armistice terms to the other within the last quarter century.

Where busses packed with American tourists passed and where once stood the American-built marble hall housing the famous dining car in which terms of the two armistices were read, only winter grass stands now.

Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, in a six-column view of the spot, pictures it as a wide, treeless area with the Foch statue at one end. The Marshal's figure looks down on the spot where once stood the marble-marked places of the German delegates' car and the resting place of the old diner.

The monument showing the French sword thrust through the breast of the German eagle is no longer there.

The old diner was brought to Germany on Herr Hitler's order after France's capitulation and during the autumn German newsreels showed the marble railway hall and the eagle monument flying into the air as German engineers blasted them to bits with dynamite.

Siam Claims Blitzkrieg in Indo-China

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 9 (Delayed) (AP)—The Thai (Siamese) Army is advancing into the French Indo-China Province of Cambodia in Blitzkrieg style, that is, supported by air raids covering practically all the Province, according to information contained in an Army communiqué.

Ninety planes participated in extensive bombing raids Jan. 7, the communiqué said, and the entire City of Sisophon, 20 miles within Cambodia, was ablaze.

"Despite heavy antiaircraft fire, all Thai aircraft returned safely," said the Thai High Command.

French forces were said to have given up newly established defense positions, retreating "far into the interior."

[This dispatch, taken together with a Domei (Japanese news agency) wireless dispatch credited to Hanoi, French Indo-China, indicated that the war had spread over most of the common border between the French colony and the realm of King Ananda Mahidol, monarch under a regency.

The French acknowledged a general withdrawal of 5 to 10 miles inside the Cambodia frontier with Thailand.]

A heavy artillery duel across the Mekong River was reported to have damaged oil tanks at Thakhek on the French side, in Laos Province, causing a "huge conflagration."

French machine-gun emplacements and ammunition dumps also were said to have been destroyed.

Damage to "some houses" on the Thai side of the river by French shells was acknowledged. It was officially declared "there were no casualties."

French Retaliate

VICHY, France, Jan. 9 (AP)—The French announced officially today that their planes had bombed the Thai (Siamese) villages of Aregna and Kemasan "in reprisal" for Thai bombing of a French Indo-Chinese village near Savannakhet and Sisophon.

The current series of border incidents started Dec. 29.

Some French sources charged that aid to Thailand was coming from "an Asiatic country" and that ceded air bases in Indo-Chinese territory had been used as intermediate landing fields for planes being delivered to Thailand [Japan holds air bases on Indo-Chinese soil as the result of an agreement between the Vichy and Tokyo Governments worked out by negotiators at Hanoi, Indo-Chinese Capital.]

It also was recalled that in December a boatload of arms for Thailand from Japan was turned back at the demand of Indo-Chinese authorities.

Martial Law

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 9 (AP)—Martial law was proclaimed today in the 24 Thai provinces bordering French Indo-China.

Military officials were appointed in the 46 other provinces so could start functioning promptly in case martial law should be extended.

The action came as the Thai radio warned the people to "keep away from French quarters," saying, "we must now settle accounts with the French."

Berlin Parley

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (AP)—A Japanese military mission headed by General Yamashita arrived in Berlin last night for conferences concerning the co-operation envisaged by the three-power treaty of alliance signed here Sept. 27.

It was stated the mission would hold extended conferences with German military leaders and study matters arising from the treaty, to which Italy is the third party.

General Yamashita and his colleagues came by way of Siberia.

Burma Prepares

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 9 (AP)—Raising of two new infantry battalions to augment Burma's armed forces was authorized today by the British Governor, Sir Archibald Douglas Cochrane.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 9 (AP)—Arrival of a large number of Bren gun carriers and light trucks for mechanizing British infantry battalions in Malaya was disclosed in an official announcement.

Northern Ireland In Kingdom Pledged

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 9 (AP)—The absolute security of Northern Ireland as a province within the United Kingdom and her determination never to become a partner in an all-Ireland Republic were stressed today by the new Prime Minister, J. M. Andrews.

He made these points in a policy speech upon his election as leader of the Ulster Unionist Party.

Union of Ireland—Eire—and Northern Ireland—Ulster—is the ambition of leaders of Ireland, an ambition which also was opposed steadfastly by Mr. Andrews' predecessor, the late Lord Craigavon.

British Gains Reduce War Risk Insurance

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 9

American marine insurance underwriters yesterday reduced the rate of war risk insurance on shipments of goods from the Red Sea to the United States to 5 per cent from 7½ per cent.

"This reduction," said one insurance official, "reflects the fall of Bardia to the British Army."

The reduction is the third in three weeks on war risk rates on shipping in the Eastern Mediterranean area. Each cut in rates has followed British successes against the Italians.

Spearhead of British African Drive

International

The Australians Push Ahead

This regiment of mechanized Australian cavalry was photographed somewhere in Egypt, rolling toward the Libyan frontier during the big push of the British Imperial forces against the Fascist troops in Africa. Led by the Australians, the British troops have pushed far into Libya. The capture of Bardia was the latest milestone in the spectacular advance of the British.

Wavell: Military Genius of Desert

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA, Jan. 9—Gen. Sir. Archibald Wavell, commander of the victorious British Imperial troops in North Africa, has been described by Gen. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, German Army Chief, as "England's one and only good General—but he is very, very good." The comment seems to be substantiated today by the complete and significant stillness of Bardia.

Generalship, perhaps even more than the indomitable pluck of the men, launching themselves laughingly against weighty odds, seems to have been the foundation stone of Britain's military successes in the Middle East.

If the minaret of Bardia's unshelled mosque were high enough, I could scale it now and look back eastward over a desert grooved by tracks, imprinting a campaign conceived by one endowed truly with military genius.

Following the Campaign

Through the silvery sunlight I should see a symmetrical pattern of curves and straight lines rutted along the coastline strip 15 miles wide, for nearly 150 miles from Mersa Matruh to Bardia. The most distant would be a straight 15-mile furrow darkening the fresh green of the camelthorn shrub along which the explosive attack of Dec. 9 assailed Sidi Barrant from Nibeiwa's inland camp.

Curving toward me there would be a sweep through cleft sand rocks west and north from Nibeiwa through which the armored brigade simultaneously rolled down to cut off coastal Buqbuq, west of Sidi Barrani.

The slush of escaping Italian footprints from Sofafi, 20 miles south of Buqbuq, would trail northwestward, turning a sharp angle at picturesque Salum, with the channels, trenched in powdery sand, of the British westward march along the coast from Matruh through Maktilla, Sidi Barrani and Buqbuq.

Road to Bardi

In the foreground I should see a trackless confusion of gravel from the escarpment, from Salum until it merges into a ravine of yellow rock leading to Bardia itself.

Turning around from Bardia's narrow sand-cliffed fjord, I could follow the northwestern sweep of other British Imperial forces creeping round to the south of me until they fanned out into clusters of units dominating the littoral between Bardia and Tobruk, Britain's next objective.

In this bird'seye kaleidoscope is encompassed the true genius of British generalship that rushed British Imperial forces 200 miles in one month.

It must not be forgotten that General Wavell has been pitted against a group of generals world-celebrated for their knowledge of desert warfare. Marshal Rodolfo Graziani and Generals Maletti, Berti and Borgonzoli have all been waiting three months on their springboard of Sidi Barrani. Yet they never plunged forward, even while British strength in Egypt was inadequate.

If they had taken their opportunities the coastal strip from Sidi Barrani to Alexandria could have been plotted with as many battlefields as that from Sidi Barrani to Tobruk is today.

Here in Bardia today, in very focus of Britain's greatest victory of this war, I watch the hawk-faced "Aussies," British tank drivers and staff officers busy around the blue Mediterranean's crumbling creek. They are proud of the job they have done and still more proud of the generalship which inspired it.

Ethiopians Claim Capture of Gubba

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 9

The British command announced today that in Ethiopia "patriots, encouraged by support from the Royal Air Force, have compelled the Italians to evacuate the post of Gubba" and added that "the patriots are now closing round the fleeing Italians."

Gubba is in Ethiopia about 20 miles from the Anglo-Sudan frontier.

Guard Rift Recalls Exploit Of China's 'Lost Battalion'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Forgotten by most Shanghai residents the greater part of the time, a Chinese "lost battalion" has again passed briefly through the news limelight as result of altercations with its guard-protectors.

This is a group of several hundred men under Col. Hsieh Chin-yuan, who in early November of 1937 won fame by a "fight to the death" defense against overwhelming heavy Japanese forces which for several days rained shot, shell, and air-bombs upon a large concrete storage warehouse in the Chinese Chapel district just across the Soochow Creek from the International Settlement.

Foreign and Chinese residents of the Settlement could watch this affair by day and night, and there was tremendous sentiment in favor of the besieged men. Finally they abandoned their hopeless resistance, but instead of surrendering to the Japanese they made their way across the creek to the sanctuary of foreign protection in the Settlement and were interned in a camp surrounded by barbed wire on Singapore Road.

It was assumed at the time that these men must be maintained only for a short time under Settlement care and expense. But no arrangement for removal of the men appeared feasible. To hand them over to the Japanese could not be considered, and the Japanese controlled all areas about the city so that it was impossible to let them rejoin the Chinese army once they had let slip their chance to retreat toward Nanking with their comrades.

Explicably, the Japanese opposed any removal of the men which could restore them to the enemy fighting forces—in fact, it has been a source or grievance to the Japanese that Settlement authorities did not regard the Chinese as prisoners of war, to be kept in the custody of the Japanese.

Of course it has not been a particularly luxurious or amusing experience to be interned in a camp and the men have tended to be restive in spite of liberal provision for visitors and such occupation as could be made available.

The Chinese press has seized upon every chance to glorify the "heroes" and to imply that they were being shabbily treated. On several occasions there has been struggle between the interned soldiers and their guards, with fatal consequences in a number of cases, friction having been especially acute between the men and members of the (White) Russian Regiment, which is a paid body maintained as supplement to the police force of the Settlement.

Military ranks continue to be observed in the camp and it appears that the battalion regards itself as still in a role of defending China. Unhappily, the only "enemy" in sight is the representatives of those who actually are protecting the battalion from the surrounding Japanese.

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Gillette Charges Both Parties Grossly Evaded Hatch Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—As the Senate opened the first hearing in many years as to whether a newly elected member should be debarred from his seat, in the case of William Langer (R) of North Dakota, Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, Chairman of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee, declared that the $3,000,000 campaign expense limitation of the Hatch Act had been "evaded" by both parties to "staggering proportions" in the 1940 campaign.

These two developments turned attention once more on the question of campaign expenditures and political reform, which frequently follows in the wake of a Presidential year.

Senator Gillette, whose committee now is investigating campaign expenditures in New Jersey, said his earlier estimate of $20,000,000 expenses for both parties in 1940 was "too modest." He declined to attempt a further estimate.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico indicated he would not attempt to stop loopholes in his "pure politics" law, which sets up the $3,000,000 limitation until the campaign committee has made its report. The particular loophole used, it is understood, is the device of having independent committees and individuals make the expenditures, rather than the national committees.

Treasury Funds for Campaign

Mr. Hatch said he was still considering a measure which would set aside Treasury funds for the use of major parties in elections and would forbid solicitation of money from any other source.

Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, on the other hand, recommended to the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee today remedial legislation to bring loans to political parties for campaign purposes under the limitations of the Hatch Act.

Subcommittee Personnel

Senator Reed, himself a member of the committee, advanced his suggestion after Senator Gillette had read the figures of loans made to Republicans and Democrats in New York and Pensylvania. The largest amount of loans was $398,045 to the Democratic Committee of New York.

Other loans included $175,000 to the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, $105,000 to the Democratic National Committee, and $45,000 to the Republican Finance Committee of New York.

As the first step to beginning the Langer trial the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee today appointed a five-man subcommittee to examine evidence submitted in connection with the demand that the newly-elected Senator from North Dakota be expelled.

Senator Hatch was designated Chairman of the subcommittee and the other members will be Warren R. Austin (R), of Vermont; Albert B. Chandler (D), of Kentucky; Alexander Wiley (R), of Wisconsin, and Scott W. Lucas (D), of Illinois.

After the report is filed, a different subcommittee will be named to conduct hearings if they are necessary, it was announced.

The Langer trial promised to be protracted. The tall, stooped Republican from Bismarck, long a stormy figure in State politics, has been seated in the Senate under a "without prejudice" formula agreed to by each side, under which he may be ousted later as the case develops. This case is being heard before the Privileges and Elections Committee of which Tom Connally (D) of Texas is the new Chairman. Mr. Langer is a full member of the Senate until final Senate action, and can vote on all matters. He is acting as his own counsel in the trial, which will be public.

The Senate is the arbiter of its own membership. Political opponents of Mr. Langer, who was State Governor from 1933 to 1935 and again from 1937 to 1939, charge electoral frauds and corruption. Procedure for the hearings was mapped out today.

President Gets Forum 'Peace Medal'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — President Roosevelt was presented today with a gold "peace medal" by the American Congress for Peace and Social Security sponsored by Lasalle College in Philadelphia.

The medal has the inscription: "Awarded to Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, for Distinguished Service in the Cause of Peace and Social Security."

The award actually was made last April but White House officials said the presentation ceremony had been postponed until today because of the "situation abroad."

The Congress for Peace and Social Security is an open forum organization, which sponsors weekly discussions of public problems.

Teacher Head Wins Hearing In Contempt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The Court of Appeals, the State's highest tribunal, today had ruled that Charles J. Hendley, President of the Teachers Union, may appeal to it from the contempt citation incurred when he refused to hand over his Union's membership list to the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating alleged subversive activities in the schools. Arguments will be heard before the Court Jan. 5.

Eight labor unions—five from the American Federation of Labor and three from the Congress of Industrial Organizations—also will appear as "friends of the court, representing workers in the cafeteria, compressed-air, bakery, communications, and insurance trades, according to Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers Union.

Mr. Hendley had been ordered earlier by the State Supreme Court to give the Committee the names of Union members as requested by the investigators, and this ruling had been uphold by the Appellate Division in a unanimous decision.

In another case concerned with teachers' rights, Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valente reserved decision on motions by counsel for the Rapp-Coudert Committee, for the Corporation Counsel, and for the Board of Higher Education to dismiss a motion for a declaratory judgment made by Dr. Louie May Miner, Assistant Professor of English at Brooklyn College, who asked the Court to rule that the Legislative Committee was without power to conduct private hearings before a one-man committee. The Teachers Union has contended that the Legislature did not authorize private one-man hearings.

Meanwhile, it became known that Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of Manhattan and Assemblyman Herbert A. Rapp of Genesee County would introduce a resolution to the Legislature asking that the Rapp-Coudert Committee be continued for another year.

The Committee, headed by Mr. Rapp, is investigating the State educational system, while a subcommittee headed by Mr. Coudert is inquiring into subversive activities in New York City schools and city-owned colleges.

World Vistas by Short Wave

A timetable of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursdays of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time E. S. T.
Montreal	CPCX	49.96	6.01	Noon-midnight.
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	5-11 p. m.
Berlin	DJC	49.83	6.02	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight.
Boston, Mass	WRUL	49.67	6.04	5-9 p. m., irregular
London	GSA	49.59	6.05	6:20-9:15; 9:40-p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	Irregular, near 9 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	49.50	6.06	6 a. m.-2 a. m. (next day).
Toronto	CRCX	49.26	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Nassau, Bahama Islands	ZNS	49.27	6.09	1:30-2; 8-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	49.10	6.10	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
London	GSL	49.10	6.11	9:30-11:35 p. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight.
Tokyo, Japan	JVW	41.10	7:25	2 p. m.-Mid., irregular.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	7-8 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	5-11 p. m.
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	3-5 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight.
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Rio de Janeiro	PRF-5	31.56	9.50	1:45-2:45; 4:15-5:45 p. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Mid-2:30 a. m.; 1-11:35 p. m.
Hong Kong	ZBW-3	31.49	9.53	3-8 a. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	31.48	9.53	7 a. m.-noon.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEO	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m., irregular
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	5 p. m.-mid.; 1-11 a. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	(Same as DJN)
Boston	WBOS	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.58	8-10 a. m.; 4:30-6 p. m., irreg.
Melbourne	VLR	31.34	9.58	1-8:30 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	8 a. m.-11:35 p. m.; mid.-2:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	31.28	9.59	6 p. m.-2 p. m., irreg.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.29	9.59	1:30-4 a. m., 7:30 a. m.-noon; 9:30 p. m.-midnight.
Dublin		31.28	9.59	Noon-6 p. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	Noon-10 p. m., irreg.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRL	31.23	9.61	1:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VLQ	31.23	9.62	4-7 a. m.; 5-6 p. m.
Berlin	DXB	31.21	9.61	1 p. m.-3 a. m.
Montevideo, Uruguay	CXA-6	31.19	9.62	6-10 p. m.
Rome	2RO-3	31.15	9.63	2-10:15 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW4	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs. Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
New York	WCBX	31.09	9.65	10:30 p. m., irreg.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.06	9.66	5-10:30 p. m.
Rome	2RO9	31.02	9.67	2-10:15 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	31.02	9.67	Noon-10 p. m.
Paris	TPB	30.99	9.68	1-7 p. m., irregular.
Sydney	VLQ	30.99	9.68	7-8 a. m.
Johannesburg, South Africa	ZRD	30.88	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Valparaiso, Chile	CB970	30.83	9.73	6-11 p. m., irregular.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	5-8 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	5-midnight.
Rome	IRP	30.50	9.34	2-10:15 p. m.
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	5-8 p. m., irregular.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irregular.
Leopoldville, Belgian Congo		28.00	10.22	1:45-2:30 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	Near 5 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW6	27.17	11.04	3-6 p. m.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBO	26.31	11.40	Mon., Wed., Fri., near 7 p. m.
Havana	COCX	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight.
Stockholm	SBP	25.63	11.71	Noon-3:30 p. m., 8-9 p. m.
Paris	TPA4	25.61	11.72	Daytime, irreg.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6 p. m.; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-11:30 p. m.; 12:30-5 a. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	6 a. m.-1 a. m. (next day).
Boston	WRUL	25.45	11.79	1:30-4; 5-8; 8:30-10 p. m.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.42	11.80	Mid.-1:30 a. m.; 4:30-5:30 p. m.
Matanzas, Cuba	CGCP	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	2RO4	24.40	11.81	4 a. m. 10:15 p. m.
London	GSN	25.38	11.82	5:40-11:35 p. m.
New York (CBS)	WCBX	25.36	11.83	9-10:30 p. m.
Paris	TPB-8	25.33	11.84	Daytime, irreg.
Melbourne	VLR-8	25.32	11.85	4 p. m.-midnight.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Chungking, China	XGOY	25.21	11.90	8-10 a. m.; 5-8 p. m., irregular.
Moscow		25.20	11.90	2-9 p. m.
Moscow, U. S. S. R.	RKI	25.04	11.98	1-10 p. m., irregular.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-Mid.
Stockholm	SBT	19.80	15.15	Noon-3:30; 8-9 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	YDC	19.80	15.15	5-10 a. m.; 6-8:30 p. m.
London	GSP	19.82	15.14	5:45 a. m.-12:40 p. m.; 1-6 p. m.
Tokyo	JZK	19.79	15.16	4:30-5; 8-9 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUDY3	19.79	15.16	9:30-11:30 p. m.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	2-8 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	6 a. m.-11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., also 8:30 p. m.-Mid.
Chungking, China	XGOX	19.73	15.20	
Pittsburgh	WPIT	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
Paris	TPC-4	19.68	15.24	5 a. m.-7 p. m., irregular.
Boston	WRUL	19.63	15.25	1:30-4; 8:30-10 p. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	19.69	15.27	4-6 p. m.
Belgrade	YUPG	19.68	15.24	5-9 a. m.; 7-9 p. m.
London	GSP	19.65	15.28	5 a. m.-9:30 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19.62	15.29	7 a. m.-3 p. m.
Rome	2RO-8	19.61	15.30	6 a. m.-6 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-4	19.61	15.30	9-11:30 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	19.58	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	19.57	15.33	7-11 p. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.52	15.37	Sun. 9-10 a. m.
Paris	TPB-2	16.90	17.76	5 a. m.-6 p. m. irreg.
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
London	GSG	16.86	17.79	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m. 9:15 a. m.-6 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	13.94	21.50	8-11 a. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	13.94	21.52	Noon-3:45 p. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	WPIT	13.93	21.54	7-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	13.87	21.63	8 a. m.-3 p. m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these schedules are subject to change.

Views Vary In Congress On Budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, described President Roosevelt's $17,485,000,000 budget today as "a minimum of what we ought to do for defense," and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana said it should "wake up" taxpayers as to the cost of fighting another European war."

"I'm for adequate defense if it takes our shirt," was the comment of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas. Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama agreed: "I believe the people will cheerfully pay the price for national security."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan reported that "my digestion isn't good enough to take all of this budget down in one gulp," and the comment by Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan on Mr. Roosevelt's message was:

"The most important part of the message was where he said that appropriations which exceed the debt limit mean that the debt limit is out the window. That means the sky is the limit and that's bad."

Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, chairman of the Senate Military Committee declared that Mr. Roosevelt had been "comprehensive, logical and precise."

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Committee declared that Congress should give separate consideration to defense and non-defense items and that both "should stand on their own merits."

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina told reporters that it should be understood that appropriations made necessary by the proposed "lease-lend" program to aid Great Britain would come along later.

Others commenting were.

House majority leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts: "The American people will subject themselves to any taxes necessary to finance our national defense."

U-Boat Chased

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The British last night claimed a partial victory in a clash of submarines in "enemy" waters.

The submarine Tuna, said an Admiralty communiqué, scored a direct hit on the conning tower of a German U-boat in a surface engagement.

A later Admiralty communiqué, however, announced the loss in another action of the submarine Regulus, which had a normal complement of 50 men. There were no details.

Before its fight with the U-boat, the Tuna had sunk an enemy armed tugboat, the Admiralty reported, and in neither operation did it suffer either casualties or damage.

"On encountering H. M. S. Tuna," the account continued, "the U-boat made off at high speed, firing its after-gun. H. M. S. Tuna gave chase and opened fire with its four-inch gun. The U-boat was certainly hit by one shell on the conning tower, but unfortunately this cannot be considered vital damage.

"H. M. S. Tuna chased the enemy for nearly an hour and only broke off the engagement when forced to dive by the appearance of enemy escort vessels which came to the rescue of the damaged U-boat."

War Schools in New Zealand And Australia Build Up Army

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Australian War Cabinet decided today to form an armored division of the Australian Imperial Force, to be made up of two armored brigades and armored divisional troops.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Establishment of two new schools of modern warfare in Australia and New Zealand has recently emphasized the way in which these countries, until recently not prepared for military action, are building up their army strength.

In New Zealand a central artillery school has been established to give more advanced training to the men who will officer the coastal defenses. Its operation is distinct from the artillery training organization already existing.

The new Australian school is thought to be unique in the Empire. It is a mobile school of mechanization. Picked instructors move around the camps with a specially fitted truck—a traveling schoolhouse carrying diagrams, models, textbooks, and sound films to teach Australians how to operate and maintain in operation the many thousands of tanks, trucks and wagons which make up a modern army.

Each Australian Division now has 2,000 motor vehicles, and skill in handling them is essential, Munitions Minister Senator Phillip McBride said in announcing the establishing of the school. Three trucks form the nucleus of the new school, sectional models of engines are carried, and there is a power unit for the operation of the film projector housed on a trailer.

Really School on Wheels

Officers, movie operators, mechanics, draftsmen and skilled drivers go along with the unit. They lecture, give demonstrations, vary their routine with instructional films interspersed with newsreels, and even bring along a movie cameraman to make new films if this is held necessary.

The new Australian armored division was forecast recently by Maj. Gen. Thomas R. Williams, Master-General of Ordnance.

In addressing the Institute of Automobile Engineers, he told that body an armored division means the assignment of about 640 tanks to the force.

General Williams also lifted a corner of the veil over Australian rearmament. Criticism of military chiefs for not following British designs, he said, overlooked the fact that this was not easy "when you get cables two or three times a week telling of changes of design." He also spoke of improvements made here to the British-designed Bren gun carrier, which is really a light tank.

An important new feature of the Australian model, he disclosed, was that driver and observer were protected against the bullets of dive-bombers. He also revealed a proposal to mount two-pound antitank guns on the carriers to improve their general effectiveness in action.

Free Ride for Infantry

Existing automobile troop carriers, he said, foreshadowed still greater improvements in mechanization which would result in infantry being carried "right up to the battle" in their fighting vehicles, saving them from fatigue and raising their fighting efficiency.

Another Australian invention, it was revealed, was a so-called "garage trailer" which is said to carry 90 per cent of the equipment of a modern service station. The British, it is said here, were greatly impressed by these vehicles when some of them arrived in a ship which was diverted "by accident," presumably one of those vessels which it was decided to switch from the mouth of the Red Sea when Italy declared war and which bore Australians to the United Kingdom. Before long it is thought the British will be producing these trailers.

The ultimate limit of the expeditionary forces of the two countries is still something which is unrevealed and for the most part undiscussed. Recently, however, Gen. V. A. H. Sturdee, Chief of the Australian General Staff, declared that a force of four divisions was the most that Australia could hope to maintain in the field. Ability to supply troops was governed by ability to equip them, he said, and it must be remembered that they were sending men abroad not only for the army but for the air force.

RAF Bombs Naval Dockyards At Wilhelmshaven and Emden

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—British warplanes pounded at Wilhelmshaven, Germany's major naval base, for seven hours last night, while Nazi airmen gave Britain its third night of comparative quiet.

In Wilhelmshaven, the Air Ministry reported, "many explosions were heard and these were followed by large fires. More than 20 fires were started in docks at Emden."

"Other aircraft," the Air Ministry added, "bombed an enemy airdrome on the Island of Borkum where barracks were hit and fire broke out. None of our aircraft is missing."

[In Berlin the German High Command acknowledged that 11 civilians were killed and 14 injured by British raiders who scattered high explosive and incendiary bombs over the coastal regions of northwestern Germany in the night. Minor damage to one industrial plant was acknowledged, but most of the bombs were said to have fallen in "residential" sections.]

First Since Jan. 6

The British activity was the first at night against German targets to be reported since armed reconnaissance flights on the night of Jan. 6 along the German-occupied coast of France.

Most observers attributed the inactivity of the Nazi Air Force to weather conditions over England, which have been unfavorable for several nights. London has not had a night alarm since Jan. 5.

The morning communiqué of the Ministries of Air and Home Securities was limited to a laconic "there is nothing to report."

Meanwhile it was disclosed today that Westminster Cathedral, the largest and most important Roman Catholic church in England, the Westminster City Hall, and the Temple, famous inn of court, were damaged in recent air raids.

Several incendiaries and one high explosive bomb hit the City Hall, setting fire to the first floor Council Chamber and resulting in water damage to the Robing room.

Bombs fell on the choir school playground of the Cathedral but broke only one window. Incendiaries damaged the roof.

Previous Damage

Both the inner and middle Temple libraries previously were damaged and both halls made uninhabitable. The latest high explosive bomb demolished buildings in the inner and middle Temples and left a trail of broken window frames and shattered glass.

The 250-foot Abraham Lincoln Tower surmounting Christ's Church in Westminster Bridge Road, Lambeth, south of the Thames, it was also disclosed, has been so damaged by German aerial attacks that it is in danger of collapse.

Americans subscribed approximately $17,500 to build the tower as a memorial to President Lincoln. It was dedeicated by Mr. Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, who was United States Ambassador to Great Britain from 1889 to 1893. The shaft, encircled by red stripes and white stars, has been hit by incendiary bombs three times in the past three months.

South's Protein Bowl Enriches Food for Nation's Livestock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Even more important than the football fame of cotton-growing States, as evidenced by the location in these States of the Sugar Bowl, Cotton Bowl, Orange Bowl, and Sun Bowl, is the fact that the South is also the Nation's "protein bowl." Southern States are far ahead of other regions in production of the major protein concentrates essential for "teamwork" of grains and roughages in balanced livestock rations.

Cottonseed meal and cake from the South's cotton fields account for half of the Nation's total supply of vegetable protein concentrates this season, the United States Department of Agriculture reports. These efficient, economical feeds supply protein not only for the growing livestock industry of the South, but also for many livestock raisers of the corn belt and much of the western range area.

Along with its cottonseed meal and cake, the South produces most of the Nation's peanut meal and an important part of the soybean and linseed meal, among the protein concentrates. With hundreds of cotton oil mills equipped to convert farmers' crops into efficient feeds, the cotton belt's farmers and livestock producers have many advantages over other livestock areas.

Because of the importance of protein in efficient feeding, such concentrates as cottonseed meal are the key to the balanced rations that livestock must have for best results "Teaming up" with grains and roughages, cottonseed products increase the value of these farm feeds in balanced rations because they supply protein lacking in these feeds. In addition, supplemental feeding of cottonseed meal adds to the value and efficiency of farm and range grasses and forage.

"Teamwork" among crops in balanced farming, as well as in balanced feeding, is made possible in the South by the production of cottonseed products. Cotton acres of the southern farm are just as much a part of the feed production as is the acreage devoted to corn, oats, pastures, or other feed crops. Farms that grow cotton along with other feed crops, and make proper use of the feed products made by cotton oil mills from their cottonseed, are producing virtually all of the nutrients needed by their stock.

Agricultural and livestock authorities of North Carolina are stressing the place of cotton in the development of the livestock industry and in any completely balanced farming program. They emphasize, also, the major importance of the feeding of cottonseed products to livestock on cotton farms as a means of maintaining soil fertility, since it has been proved that the major part of the plant food removed from soil in growing cotton may be restored to the soil by feeding cottonseed products and utilizing livestock manure.

Princess Hohenlohe, Still in U. S., to Leave

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Officials said today that the Princess Hohenlohe, Vienna-born friend of German officials who has been here on a visitor's permit for more than a year, was still in the United States but was expected to leave very soon under an informal agreement.

The Princess originally was ordered to leave by Dec. 21, but this date was extended with the understanding that she leave by a specified date and at a particular place and with the further understanding that deportation proceedings would be begun unless she did so.

Justice Department officials said that this understanding still was in effect, but continued their refusal to disclose the time and place of her intended departure.

Land, Cash Gifts For S. C. Town Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—A potential parks-playground system has been given to Rock Hill in the form of a $20,000 gift by the Rock Hill Town Planning Institute.

The donation included approximately 30 acres, valued at $10,000, and $10,000 in cash for development. The Institute was a project of the Chamber of Commerce.

Land for the proposed recreational sites was willed to the City by R. T. Fewell for Fewell Estates; C. W. F. Spencer, Sr., the J. E. Marshall family, and B. J. and H. H. White. Those contributing $1,000 each were the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company, W. M. Mauldin, Dr. W. B. Ward, B. M. Fewell, L. F. Waldrop, A. Friendheim & Bro., E. L. Carnes, Archie O. Joslin, Dr. J. L. Phillips, and the Evening Herald.

Halifax Mission Momentous, Churchill Tells Both Nations

Continued from Page 1

was of the highest consequence and that to repair the loss Britain thought it her duty to send "without regard to the derangement of our forces and circle here" the best man who could be found without regard to any other consideration.

"Our choice was most agreeable to the President," Mr. Churchill said.

Soldier and Viceroy

"In Lord Halifax we have a man of light and learning whose company is a treat and whose friendship it is an honor to enjoy."

He paid tribute to Lord Halifax as a soldier in the last war and a Viceroy ruling over 400,000,000 people in India, and said he had "never swerved from the path of duty as he saw it shining before him."

"We send to the United States an envoy who comes from the very center of our counsels and knows all our secrets.

"Although, while Lord Halifax is serving as Ambassador out of this country he can not be a member of the War Cabinet, he will be, as it were, seconded from it. He still attends all our meetings and will continue to do so during the weeks before his departure.

"Should he be able to return here for consultation at any time in the summer, as I hope may be possible, he will resume his full functions and responsibilities as a Minister of the Crown."

Mr. Churchill emphasized that Lord Halifax, like all members of the Government, had vowed to prosecute the war against "Nazi tyranny" at whatever cost until its last vestiges were destroyed.

Practically every member of the Cabinet attended the luncheon, which was given in honor of Lord Halifax at the Savoy Hotel.

[The Pilgrims is an Anglo-American organization for the promotion of good will between the United States and the British Empire.]

Lord Halifax said he could claim none of the qualifications of personal experience in the United States that made Lord Lothian an ideal Ambassador.

Direct From Cabinet

"Only in one respect have I an advantage," he said, "and that is in passing directly from the counsels of the War Cabinet and the chair of Foreign Secretary to represent His Majesty at Washington.

"For that, I believe there is no precedent.

"When I think of the growing volume of indispensable and invaluable industrial support which we are drawing from the United States and of the warm-hearted generosity with which the American people have proved their sympathy with us, I know that, as I take up my new task, I shall feel I am going not to strangers but to tried friends.

"My duty as I see it will not be confined to business of one-way traffic in thought—by interpretation of the United States to the British Government and people. No less vital is the translation of British thoughts and purpose to the Government and people of the United States."

Lord Halifax said events had awakened the United States to "the full significance of this struggle" and, "remembering the width of the Atlantic and the size of the United States, I am amazed at the rapidity with which that awakening has taken place."

He said Axis failures had "echoed 'round the world and everywhere bowed heads are being raised again and old hopes that died are being reborn, driving out despair."

Factors for Victory

Lord Halifax declared the three things necessary for victory were "a good cause, material strength to support it, and people with spirit not unworthy of it."

"As to the first, the issues have been restated with penetrating simplicity by Mr. Roosevelt in his fireside chat."

End Strikes, Congress Warns

Continued from Page 1

Towers, chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics and a witness at today's hearing, that a strike had been called for this afternoon at the Ranger Engine Plant now engaged in manufacturing 400 water-cooled engines for Navy planes.

Under committee questioning, Admiral Towers said Undersecretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal would give the Ranger strike his personal attention, but admitted the Navy has no power to intervene effectively. He said Sidney Hillman's Labor Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission was being helpful in aircraft strikes.

Delicate Situation

"The strike situation in aircraft factories is delicate throughout the entire Nation," Admiral Towers said. He added, however, that up until now no strike had interfered with Naval aircraft production.

Turning to the question of the pilot training program, Admiral Towers agreed with Representative Maas that something must be done to increase the reservoir of young men available for Naval pilot duty. Both he and the Representative declared it was not necessary that Naval pilots have officer status.

"We have got to change the educational qualifications for pilots," Representative Maas said. "Enlisted men show up very favorably in the role of pilots."

Admiral Towers said the question of increasing the proportion of enlisted men was being studied by the Navy.

6,000 Pilots by 1942

Admiral Towers said the Navy would have approximately 6,000 pilots by the end of this year, an increase of 2,359 over the figure on Jan. 1 of this year. The Jan. 1 figure, in turn, was considerably above the 2,924 pilots which the Navy had on Jan. 1, 1940. Pointing out that it takes approximately seven and a half months to train new pilots, Admiral Towers said the number of new men entering pilot training during the next seven months would be as follows: 250 in January, 325 in February, 350 in March, 425 in April, 475 in May, 525 in June, 625 in July. By April, the Navy will have pilot training stations in operation at Pensacola, in Jacksonville, Fla., and Corpus Christi, Texas.

Admiral Towers also revealed that while the average monthly combatant plane delivery to the Navy would stay about the same during the last eight months of 1941, it would rise sharply beginning with the first of next year.

Whereas the delivery of planes would average around 180 during this 1941 period, it would rise to 260 in January of next year and 310 in February.

Faster Deliveries Urged

Calling for greater and greater speed in deliveries, James Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, urged all manufacturers working on Government orders to "farm out" some of their orders to sub-contractors wherever possible.

While not decrying plant expansion, he said the need at present was for immediate deliveries and he asked that the big contractors make every effort to utilize the hundreds of small plants throughout the country, which, with a little adaptation, could supply some of the parts needed by the larger concerns.

He also asked that companies doing Federal work and with certain of their machines idle lend these machines to other concerns so that they, too, can contribute to the speed of national defense production.

Meanwhile, the United States Maritime Commission revealed that it is already taking the first steps to put into application President Roosevelt's recently announced program for building 200 standardized freighters for Great Britain at a cost of some $350,000,000.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Boy at the Swinging Lantern

By Patricia Lynch

Chapter Seven

On Fair Day, Rory rose in the dark and dressed by candlelight. Yet when he reached the hall and looked out on the market place, the stalls were being put up, cattle were being driven in by the road through the gap, the road around the mountain, and the two roads along the coast. Carts loaded with potatoes and big, yellow turnips, great hard cabbages and boxes of onions, swayed across the cobbles. Spluttering flares shone on crates of glistening oranges and barrels of apples, and Rory longed to run off into the crowd. But there was water to carry to the bedrooms, turf to be brought in, the yard to be swept and, just when the kitchen people were sitting down to their sizzling rashers, the landlord stumped in and stood looking at them with his hands on his hips.

"Here's a pretty kittle o fish!" he snorted. "Madam Carroll wants a box of goods fetched from Ballydoon and she's callin here herself for em before the lunch. What's to be done?"

Bridgie was dipping slices of bread in the bacon gravy and handing them round. She put an extra big slice on Rory's plate.

"Ate up, child. There's a long day before us an twill stand ye in good stead."

"Ye make a pet o that great, hulkin lad!" declared the landlord, glaring at Rory. "Why wouldn't he get over to Ballydoon?"

"Have sinse, man!" cried Bridgie. "How could the boy make headway agin the crowds of the world that's comin in to the Fair? The Madam must wait. There's nothin else for it."

"There's one way an one way only," said Larry Dempsey, reaching out for another rasher and spearing it with his fork, "row across the bay. Meself an Rory might manage it."

Rory kept his eyes on his plate so that Malachy O'Rourke should not guess his delight, while Larry gave him a warning kick under the table and went on placidly stuffing a slice of bread into his mouth.

An Unexpected Trip

"How in the wide world —" began Bridgie and stopped.

She was going to say she couldn't manage without Rory, but she knew he loved boats, and she was too good-natured to spoil his chance.

"Off wid yez then!" exclaimed the landlord. "Don't be all day about it!"

"I'd not be able to row in a winter say without a dacent bit to ate!" declared Larry. "It might be wise if I had an egg wid me next rasher, Bridgie!"

Bridgie looked at him severely, and Malachy O'Rourke, flinging up his hands in disgust, went off, muttering that Larry would eat him out of house and home.

Rory was impatient for Larry to finish, but he would not hurry himself. The boy put on his coat, wrapped his muffler round his neck, and was ready.

Larry's preparations took longer. He had to borrow a coat, a cap, a muffler. At last they were walking down to the harbor.

Several small boats were fastened to posts by the steps and Larry chose the smallest. The oars were lying on the bottom, and Larry, seating himself in the stern, motioned Rory to pick them up.

"But—but I can't row!" stammered the boy in confusion. "I never thought to tell you."

Larry flung back his head.

"If that don't bate all!" he chuckled. "Well, my boyo, ye may not know how to row an we goin, but ye'll surely know an we comin! Slide them now into the rowlocks. That's the style. Now, press down yer hans. Push forward, drop the blades, pull, lift, steady now, don't be narvous!"

Larry leaned forward, covering Rory's hands with his own. The harbor was empty, save for the vessels moored close in.

A Born Boatman

Rory banged his knuckles with the oars. He gripped them too tightly and dug into the water, so that Larry had to help him pull. The boat wobbled; the boy wished he had refused to come with Larry. He wouldn't row another stroke. He let his wrists fall slackly and, suddenly the oars were rising and falling as though in time to music

"Ye're a born boatman, me lad!" declared Larry.

Out they went through the mouth of the harbor. Happily the sea was calm, but Rory dared not look at the lines of foam dancing to meet him, then breaking away, only to come on again and again. He had had enough of rowing, but he was too proud to complain.

"Draw in the oars an crawl forward, lad," said Larry. "Keep in the center. Now slide by me. Lie still till I give the word. Now turn round an draw yerself up on the seat. Take the steerin ropes an watch."

Larry was lazy on land, but in a boat—! He drove the boat with long, swift strokes and Rory determined that he, too, would row like a bird flying.

"This must be Ballydoon," said Rory.

Larry glanced backwards and drew the boat up to a jetty which thrust out from a wide stretch of grass where the snow still lay in patches. Compared with Kildore the place seemed asleep, for some of the shops were still shuttered and the business of the day had hardly commenced.

"Wait 'ere," said Larry. "I'll go up to the post office an get the box, then we'll go straight back."

Rory amused himself watching a shop-keeper decking his window with colored streamers and glittering balls.

It was cold sitting in the boat. He scrambled up the side of the jetty and walked quickly up and down. Then he strolled towards the shops. As he reached the pavement a girl with a basket on her arm came towards him—she was Molly Daly.

"Why, Rory!" she cried. "Have you run away?"

"Run away!" said Rory indignantly. "Indeed no, but I rowed the whole way, at least, nearly the whole way, from Kildore."

Three in a Boat

"Then you can row me back!" said Molly. "I've been wondering how I'd ever get there and it Fair day."

Rory wished he hadn't boasted about his rowing. He had been hoping that Larry would take the boat on the return. And here came Larry, with a man on each side of him, one carrying a box on his shoulder, the other staggering under the weight of a filled sack, while he strolled at ease.

The three came down to the boat, the loads were stowed away, and the men had departed before Larry saw Molly.

"Well, allanna," he said. "Are ye comin to say wid us? that's gran! Rory's the one that'll take us across in next to no time."

"I've to call at the post office to take the money for me aunt's knitting," explained Molly. "I am glad you can row me across."

"Ye're welcome," said Larry.

Rory was about to take the rowing seat when Larry gave him a push.

"Ye're a terrible lad for work!" he declared. "But fair's fair. Ye rowed comin, I'll row goin."

Rory was thankful to sit with Molly. They had a following wind, but the waves were higher and he was sure he would never have been able to row back. They all went up to The Swinging Lantern together, Rory carrying the box, Larry the sack. As they reached the courtyard the boy saw a carriage with two lively brown horses standing in front. Denny Burke was soothing them down when Rory came up.

"Well, lad," he said. "Made up yer mind yet?"

Rory shook his head. He reached up and fondled the horse beside him and it let its head fall on his shoulder with a whinney of pleasure.

"So this is the boy who can manage horses?" said a high-pitched, commanding voice.

Rory looked around, startled. A tall, erect woman, dressed in black, with white hair piled high, was watching him sharply. Her grey eyes told him who she was —Madam Carroll.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

The Story So Far

Rory had fought his way through a blizzard to Kildore harbor, Ireland, when Bridgie Molloy, cook at The Swinging Lantern, sent for him to be her kitchen boy. Rory's great trouble was that he did not know where he really belonged. The tin box that held the answers to questions about his family and parentage had disappeared. Molly Daly and her aunt, to whose farm he went to fetch eggs, were so friendly that he had told them the whole story. Rory felt sure that a man with a big cap of checked tweed and a huge muffler, who had turned up at the inn one day, had something to do with the mystery.

Drawn by N. Lavrin for The Christian Science Monitor

"Fair's fair," said Larry. "Ye rowed comin,' I'll row goin.'"

Stay on Top of the Ice

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

The mercury drops. The ponds glaze over. Up goes the red-balled flag. Skating is here. How good the first few strokes feel. Surprise is in them, though, for always the quick, sure bite of the sharpened blades, the smooth length of the glide, the ease in getting up speed comes as a new experience each year.

And there is another experience which sometimes causes surprise. This is the sudden let-through into the water. Such happenings are at times caused by carelessness, or perhaps merely a foregetting of our ice lore over the warmer months. So it might be well to review the subject now, both as a reminder and at the same time as a kind of warning.

Ice that is thin can usually be spotted, remember. It looks thin. It is black, as a rule, and shiny. Black ice should always be tested before venturing out upon it. Break a hole and measure its thickness. If it is less than two inches, stay ashore. Two and a half to three inches is ample to bear your weight.

Wait for a Freeze

Thaws sometimes occur in January. During such a period the ice melts badly underneath. It becomes honeycombed and rotted where you cannot see it. Curtail your skating during these warm periods. Wait for the freezing days and nights. Then, when several cold days have come and gone, you may start skating again.

Air holes, too, sometimes cause trouble. In general, they do not affect the strength of the ice. There is thin ice about them, however, ringing them about. So it is always best to give them a fairly wide berth. Thin ice will be found near the edge of a pond as well. Use a plank or a branch of a tree to bridge it if you wish to commence your skate with dry feet, and also be careful of your speed near shore or such ice may trip you.

Skating on "rubber ice" may be exciting but it is not entirely sensible. It should never be indulged in by those skaters who do not relish outdoor winter bathing. Should you find yourself on such ice inadvertently—keep moving. If a foot breaks through, lie flat and slide, the spreading out of your weight may carry you across.

When a Rope Helps

And now for a review of the ice rescue in case you are present when a skater breaks through. It is important that the person should be pulled out of the water as quickly as possible. Work swiftly, but with great care. Do not attempt to go near the broken ice except when lying down, and then do so with all caution. See that the person is quiet, if you can, and holding onto the edge of the ice. Get a rope, if it is at all possible. Tie a bowline, or loop in one end and fling it out to him. Let him pass it beneath his armpits. Then as you stand well back from the hole, pull the rope and let him try to climb it. If no rope is to be had, run for a long plank or bough of a tree. Shove the bough out toward the submerged person and across the broken portion of ice. If the plank is not long enough to bridge the hole, get your weight on one end and let him climb out over the pole. Should he be too tired to climb out himself, you will be forced to pull him. Remember, though, to be lying down, if you must approach the hole. All ice rescues can be managed with greater speed and more success if there are at least two in the rescue squad.

And so let the mercury drop and the ponds freeze over and go skating. Bear in mind your ice lore while skating, that is all.

We Built 'Tiny' Furniture

The boys who made these pieces of "tiny" furniture from instructions published in articles on The Young Folks' Page are: William Khiralla, 13; Kenneth Rasmussen, 12; George McGuirk, 15; and Francis McGuirk, 13; all of the South End, Boston.

These boys built also the room setting in which the pieces were photographed, to give a realistic background. In the lower center, a model airplane is perched on the long table; both airplane and table were made by the same boy.

Where Birds Go to Bed

Have you ever wondered where birds sleep at night? As the daylight fades into dusk they all disappear. Where do they go t bed? It is good to know that, when the weather is wild and stormy, they find warmth and comfort in their chosen spots.

In the ivy clustering around the summerhouse, the sparrows find safe lodging. The broad shining leaves divert any raindrops which might otherwise reach the sleeping birds, and these same leaves protect them from wind and snow and frost. Another party of sparrows have their dormitory in the heart of a hayrick. Into the hay they tunnel, and get well beyond the reach of the elements. It is true that they make the rick look dishevelled, but the farmer who owns it loves birds, and does not grudge the little rascals their warm shelters.

In the thick privet hedge many blackbirds and thrushes sleep. Here, in the spring, they had their nests, and they know how warm and comfortable that hedge can be. When they emerge from it, after the wildest, wettest night, they are quite warm and dry.

Tree Shelters

An old gnarled elm tree leans over the gate. The bark is full of chinks and crevices large enough and deep enough to give protection to small birds. Two tits, a nuthatch, and two creepers, have realized this, and every night they tuck themselves away in the fastnesses of the old tree.

A line of willows down by the river is thronged each evening with a vast host of starlings. During the day they get off far afield to forage, but as the shadows lengthen they come hurrying back to the willows, their number darkening the sky above, their wings filling the air with a great whirring. Once in the trees the starlings chatter and whistle and pipe until darkness, and they settle down to sleep.

The rooks make their way to the treetops, seemingly impervious to the winds that rock them as they sleep, and to the rains that sweep through the branches. They are a very hardy race, scorning the comfort sought by their smaller brethren.

In the heart of a hollow oak, an owl has his home. He spends the greater part of the winter night hunting in the woods and fields, but when he has finished his supper and he is getting tired, he flies noiselessly back to the old oak and, deep inside its protecting trunk, he sleeps away the hours of daylight. In such a bed the woodpecker also spends his sleeping hours, safely preserved from the rigors of winter.

Guarding Against Surprise

It is very interesting to watch the partridges going to bed. For some time before nightfall, the young ones run about and chase each other, while the grown-ups sit about and appear to confer together. Then, quite suddenly the old birds stand up and utter their peculiar call, "Fis-ak, fis-ak," and on the instant, the youngsters stop their games and stand to attention.

After a few minutes, the whole company rises into the air, and flies to the middle of their chosen meadow. There they land and form a circle, with their tails towards the center and their heads always pointing outwards. Ancient tribal custom has taught them that, by such an arrangement, they cannot be surprised in the night by any intruder. On snowy nights the little company of partridges disappear under the white mantle, and in the morning look like small white humps in the middle of the field. But they are quite warm, huddled together, and quite safe.

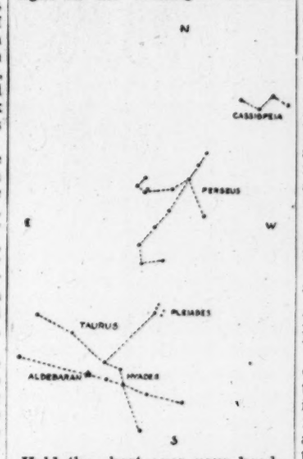
What a different bed the perky little wrens choose! They use for their dormitories the nests that were left unfinished in the spring. These nests may lack the warm feathers which line the finished cradle, but they are among the warmest beds in birdland.

I. S-R.

March of the Stars

By Astrophil

In the sky as well as on earth, winter is now at its height. At eight in the evening Perseus is overhead. The Pleiades are riding high. The Big and Little Dippers are beneath the Pole Star, and Cassiopeia reigns supreme in the north. Up from the east Orion and Taurus are marching.



Hold the chart over your head, the north toward the north, and look for its counterpart in the sky.

To the westward Aries and Triangulum are beginning to sink, pushing Andromeda and Pisces and Pegasus before them. The great square of Pegasus has now nearly reached the western horizon. It is a beautiful sky, marked by many bright stars particularly in the east. Study it well so that each year as these star groups reappear they will be like old friends returning to wish you a happy season.

For observation: Taurus, the Bull, and the Hyades (pronounced Hī'ā-dēz).

Taurus is just south of the shaft of Perseus and is now a little to the east of the meridian. In form it is something like Hercules and is almost as large. Taurus can always be located by first finding the Pleiades, then following southeast to the bright red star Aldebaran in the heart of the Hyades.

The Hyades form the center group of the constellation of Taurus. When once the Hyades have been distinguished one can construct the five radiating lines of the complete constellation. A good way to remember Taurus is that in the old days Aldebaran, being red in color, was considered to be the red eye of the Bull.

To Start a Correspondence

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Friends From Far Away

Our Mail Bag

We think you girls and boys will enjoy meeting a group of our Mail Bag friends today, so we are going to let you look over our shoulder at some of the letters that have come in to be sent on to young people whose names were printed in this column recently. This is the best way we can think of by which we can introduce to you the lively, interesting, versatile girls and boys who exchange letters through the Mail Bag.

Here are some paragraphs from a letter which a girl in Montana has written to Jean M. of Albany, New York, who asked for a "cowgirl" correspondent:

"I will now tell you about my pets and myself. I live on a cattle ranch eight miles west of Roundup, a little town in Montana. Am 13 years old and will be 14 in May I am in the eighth grade.

"My school is a little log cabin a mile away from our ranch. I walk to school most of the time over a rocky and hilly path. I ride my horse to school when we have a flood or the creek is high. I don't like to leave my horse stand without hay and water all day. My horse is a big black bald face.

"My sister, who is 10 years older than I am, has three horses, one bay and two grays. We have quite a few other horses also. I have two cows with calves. My milk cow has a very cute calf. I really think I am a cowgirl for I help in every roundup of our cattle, and I have no trouble whatsoever in sticking to the saddle, but I want to become a very good cowgirl some day."

A Letter From Australia

From Victoria, Australia, comes a letter for Eleanor Jo. S., of White Plains, New York, who collects match box covers. Here is a quotation from it:

"My hobby is stamps and I have a good collection. It was once my uncle's but he gave it to me. That was what gave me a start and since then my relations have saved them for me. . . .

"I am enclosing in this letter a cover of a Bryant and May's match box. These colours are the colours of my uncle's battalion in Palestine. During the last war this firm had a son whose battalion colours were the red and black. They thought it would be nice to put it on their match boxes. I have sent you two covers with Bryant and May's, but one is older than the other. The one with the most writing on is the oldest.

"We have some wonderful orchids in Melbourne and they are being exhibited in aid of the Red Cross Funds. On Sunday £400 were raised.

"It is springtime over here and the blossom and wattle are all out and at their best. Last week my family and I had a lovely day in the bush.

"We have a Sanctuary in the Victorian Bush where all our native (Australian) animals are found.

"I have just been for a pianoforte (music) exam and came through with 85 out of 100. I got honours. Tomorrow I am sitting for a music (theory) exam."

And here are some paragraphs from a letter, written by a boy in Milwaukee, that is now on its way to Pierre G., of Lausanne, Switzerland:

"As I cannot read or write French, I shall not be able to write to you in French. I hope to study French and Spanish at college. I am taking German now at high school and I am able to read and write it to some extent. If you find it easier to write French than English or German I have a friend who could translate it for me.

"I have a small stamp collection, but I have not added much to it for a couple of years. I also have some extra stamps that I'd like to trade for others, and if you're interested in U. S. stamps I could get quite a few them for you.

"Next July I will be 18 years old, and in June I expect to graduate from high school. The subjects I am taking at school now are English, German, Physics, and Sociology.

"I enjoy taking pictures. I have had opportunities to take quite a few pictures in the last three years when we traveled to 30 States during our vacations. I have nearly 300 prints in my albums.

"Recently I have become quite interested in skiing, and I go whenever I have a chance. I also like horseback riding, skating, swimming and hiking."

Invitations to Correspond

Joanne H. (13), of Seattle, Washington, writes that she is a Girl Scout, and is interested in gardening, writing, swimming, and baseball. She would like to correspond with girls in the United States or South America, but would enjoy letters from anywhere.

Frances N. (14), of Mission, Kansas, is also a Girl Scout. She is a freshman in high school, and lists as her hobbies writing, piano, band, art, and correspondence. She would enjoy writing to girls in foreign countries as well as in the United States.

Lois Shirley B. (11) of Braintree, Massachusetts, would like to write to girls her age, especially Girl Scouts. She is in the sixth grade and enjoys reading the stories in The Christian Science Monitor.

Oneta H. (13), of Arcadia, Nebraska, is very much interested in movie stars and scrapbooks. She is in the ninth grade in high school. She would like to correspond with girls her age in other parts of the United States, or with girls in foreign countries, preferably Canada or Switzerland.

Joann B. (11), of Eldorado, Kansas, is in the sixth grade, is a Girl Scout, and would like to have correspondents who are also in the sixth or seventh grades in the United States or in foreign countries. She likes swimming, horseback riding, bicycling and reading. Her hobbies are collecting rocks and perfume bottles.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask that their names be published in the Mail Bag should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to children in the homes of subscribers.

Snubs Says: "You Can Save Money If You Get

STRONGHEART DOG RATIONS"

Why can Strongheart be priced so moderately? You get the benefit of economies through large-scale production in five big plants from coast to coast. And when it comes to quality—Strongheart is made from good fresh meat well-proportioned with nourishing cereals and vegetables.

Compare Strongheart with any dog food at any price

Secretarial Training

The well equipped young men and young women get first call for the attractive positions in the business world today. You can prepare yourself at schools advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Their courses include not only secretarial and executive training but also specific subjects such as advertising and accounting.

Look for the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. If you do not find the one to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

The Home Forum

Italy in California

OUTSIDE MIGHT BE California, but here was Italy. Outdoors autumn leaves were floating down on reddening grass. Here, in the room we had entered, everything was ready for winter. Over our heads hung great clean bundles of uprooted bean-plants, the beans still thick on the withering stalks, food and fuel drying together. The walls were hung with strings of scarlet peppers, bunches of herbs and garlic, brown garlands of onions. All around were stacked boxes of macaroni and barrels of oil; while along two walls, ranged on shelf above shelf like white and yellow plates, were cheeses.

The dark-eyed, toil-worn face of the woman who had led us here brightened as we admired her preparations. Any woman, any artist, would have been delighted with this room for its picturesqueness, its atmosphere of plenty and thrifty providence. It was the rows of cheeses, though, that appealed to us most. Her stores she had bought, her beans she had gathered, but her cheeses she had made.

* * *

She took one down for us. It was over an inch thick, yellow and hard, smelling faintly, deliciously, of herbs. How, we wondered, had she made it so firm? And what made the cheeses such different colors? They were dark gold at one end of the shelves and milk-white at the other. We asked her, but she did not understand; and, as our Italian was non-existent, we thought we should never know. Suddenly, however, she seemed to guess what we meant and burst into voluble, smiling talk. No, speech was useless. She snatched a little bowl of oil from her scrubbed table and held it under our noses. From it also, only stronger, rose the same pungent scent. Still talking, she pulled two or three leaves from the bunches on the wall and gave them to us to smell. She had flavored the oil with herbs of her own garden. She watched our faces. Yes, this much we understood. Now she selected a cheese and rubbed both sides with a split red pepper lying ready on the table. Then she dipped a little brush into the oil, covered the whole surface of her cheese, and set it back in place to dry.

"Tria mont'," she said, showing us the ripe gold ones. She pointed across the room. "Lasta week." She lifted three fingers and went over to touch the whitest. We followed her into the further room. From a tap in the sink hung a bag dripping whey. As she felt of it, she turned to say laboriously, urgently: "Cow one—*One*." She waved her hand toward the shelves in the other room. "Not sell—Winter."

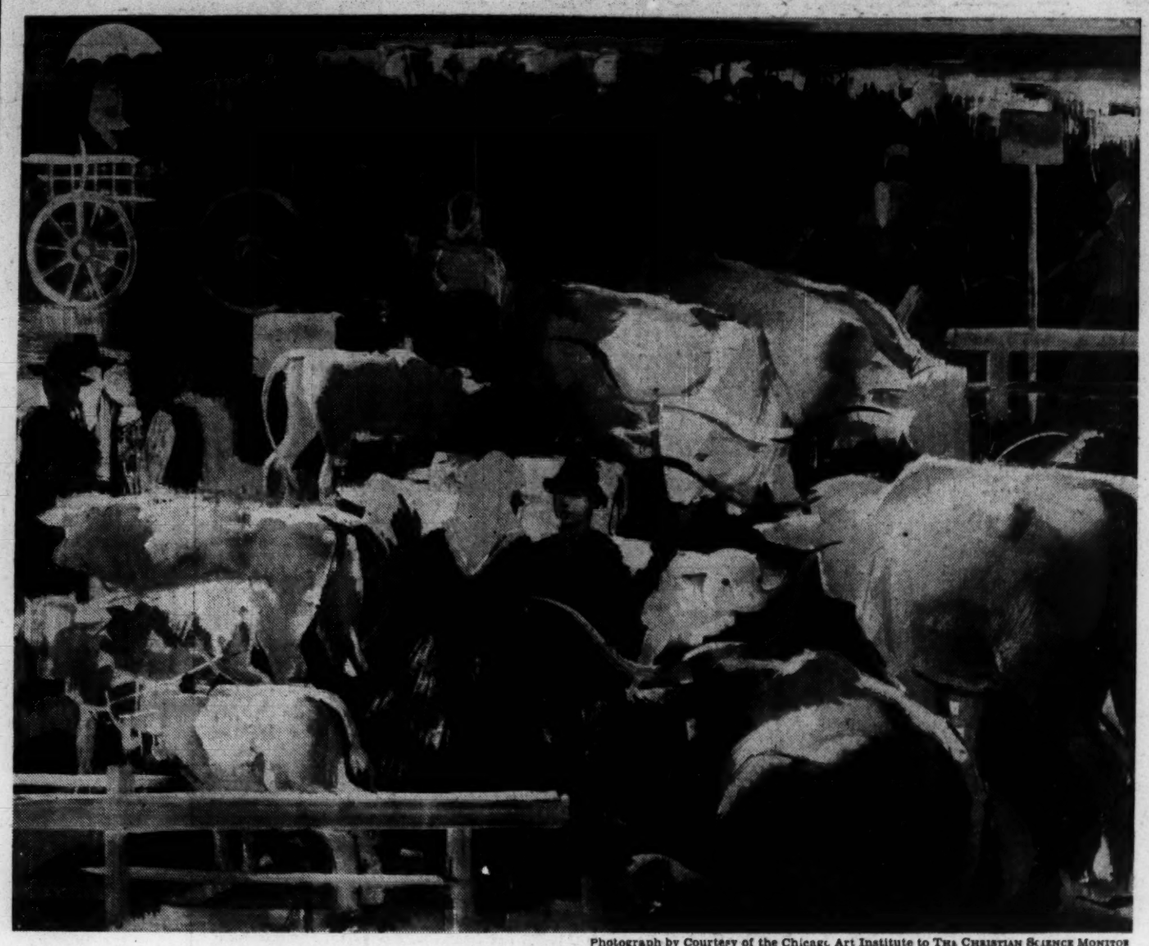
Considering us earnestly, she referred to what had brought us to her house. "Half enough?—You, I, half."

* * *

Smiling at our thanks, she went back to her rows of shelves. For a moment she stood regarding them meditatively, cheese after cheese, as though weighing their respective merits. Suddenly she tapped one of the darkest yellow ones, then another, and then another—listening with careful ear until the sixth or seventh satisfied her. What a picture she made! Unexpected, unforgettable. But we only realized how she valued what she was sharing, when we saw with what scrupulous care she cut the cheese into exact halves. Our money would be used in buying other provisions, perhaps; it could not buy another cheese. She found a piece of brown paper to wrap it in; and, after a long shrilly shouted conversation up the stairs, a dark boy came down with a length of string.

They followed us out to the gate and watched us go up the white dusty road away from them, carrying half their precious cheese. Behind them their tall blue-painted house rose, strangely foreign above the quiet fields. After a moment, they put the mystery of our arrival and request behind them. They turned back into their garden and went on with pulling up their beans.

P. S.



Photograph by Courtesy of the Chicago Art Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CATTLE MARKET": *Painted in Tempera by Vilmos Aba-Novak*

CATTLE, PEASANTS, sunshine and shadow, wagons, corrals and crowds of people are the material from which Vilmos Aba-Novak, contemporary Hungarian artist, has made a beautiful decorative scheme, rich in quiet colors and of great ingenuity of pattern.

There are those who attempt to conceal their ignorance of a subject by treating it in "conventionalized" fashion. By adopting a rigidity of outline that, it is hoped, may mercifully conceal bad drawing; by giving what is supposed to be a humorous treatment to conceal superficiality. We are familiar with the sort of work that stresses "pattern" above everything else, not realizing that pattern is only one of the means employed by the artist to achieve his purpose.

Here the artist's familiarity with his subject matter is at once apparent. He understands cattle of all ages, and knows their characteristic attitudes.

It is just such subtle curves as are introduced by the waving tails and spreading horns that keep the pattern from becoming too mathematical. The lights and darks are placed where the artist needed them for his effects, rather than where a too prosaic sun might have fixed them.

It is painted in tempera.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Not a Very Good Mathematician

WHEN, LATER, during a visit to Berlin, I had the privilege of doing Einstein's portrait, he told me that he placed English physicists above all others. In his study there hung but one framed print, a portrait of Clerk Maxwell. During one of the sittings, a solemn stranger, looking, I thought, like an old tortoise, sat listening to Einstein, who, so far as I could understand, was putting forward tentative theories, his expressive face radiant, as he expounded his ideas. From time to time the stranger shook his heavy head, whereupon Einstein paused, reflected, and then started another train of thought. When I was leaving, the presence of a third party was explained. "He is my mathematician," said Einstein, "who examines problems which I put before him, and checks their validity. You see I am not myself a very good mathematician!"—From "Men and Memories," by SIR WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

Viewpoint

Two people talking, one, comparing, said—
"... A sound as lonely as the passing train
Shrilling at night across the empty plain ..."
The one who listened smiled and shook his head:

"I lived in prairie country when a child
And every night, before I went to sleep,
A distant train would whistle from the deep
Mysterious darkness," then again he smiled—

"It was a sound that filled me with delight,
I dreamed of cities where I'd never been,
Of friendly people that I'd never seen.
It seemed to say: 'All's well—good-night, good-night.'"

GWEN CASTLE

An Empire of Grass

THESE YEARS CENTERING around '84 were the golden days of the open range. From the Mexican border to the Canadian line, and on into Alberta and Saskatchewan, stretched an empire of grass that had no equal in the world. . . .

It lasted a bare ten years, but it was a decade of glory. It was a vivid part of the incredible and fantastic story of American opportunity. Men rode into the high plains of the West with little more than their ponies and pack animals and in the twinkling of an eye became cattle barons with a thousand cattle on a thousand hills. The lure of the quick and easy profit dazzled the entire world. Scotland and England alone sent twenty million in hard money. Tales of this unique and dazzling bonanza caught the imagination of conservative financiers and shoestring plungers alike. . . . Grass was free; cattle prices were booming; all that was needed was to buy cattle on a book count and let Mother Nature take its course.

This summer of '85, Texas drovers, trailing their longhorns up from the breeding grounds of the south, were finding it more and more difficult to dispose profitably of their herds. Western Kansas was being rapidly overrun by nesters and homesteaders, and for two years now all cow trails east of Dodge City had been closed to northbound herds. In another year the whole of Kansas would be forbidden country; herds bound for the Wyoming-Montana-Dakota and Canadian countries during the next ten years would find their only trail up through New Mexico and Colorado and then across eastern Wyoming. Already railroads, running north and south, were penetrating the Texas Panhandle, and tapping the great Lone Star ranges. To ship by railroad was far more expensive than to trail overland, but more and more the old trails were being shut off. . . . Texas men in desperation tried to push a bill through Congress for a great national trail that would run along the Kansas-Colorado border and be a fenced lane six miles wide and more than a thousand miles long. But the rapid settlement of this former range country swept aside all possibility of a national cattle highway. The thing called civilization was moving too fast to bother with the old-fashioned past. The smoke from the engines of northbound cattle trains already was overshadowing the dust from the herds plodding up the old cow trails. But, before it was over, ten million longhorns and a million horses were to leave the imprint of their hoofs.—From "The Long Trail From Texas," by FRAZIER HUNT, copyright, 1939-1940, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

Here Was Solace for England

London, November 24, 1939

IN VIEW of the Minister of Agriculture's advice to dig for victory, everyone is thinking in terms of rotating crops as much as of color schemes for flower gardens, although an official pamphlet warns the overzealous against sacrificing rare plants and shrubs that may be difficult to replace after the war. More than a quarter of a million bulbs are now being planted as usual in the London parks, and the usual display is promised for the flower beds in front of Buckingham Palace, where crowds stroll in the summer admiring the perfect match of the scarlet geraniums and the sentries' coats. (It will be more difficult to match the new battle dress.) A short time ago the Horticultural Society held its delayed autumn show, at which garden-lovers—and that in England takes in pretty nearly everybody—were able to view the newest floral aristocrats and find as much spirited solace as music-lovers have derived from the lunchtime concerts at the National Gallery.

The Queen, by the way, has been twice to those concerts. People pack into them daily, sitting on chairs if they are lucky and on the floor if they are not. Sandwiches can be bought for threepence each, but most of the office workers bring lunch with them and munch dreamily while listening to Bach and Schubert, taking no notice of the cameramen who suddenly pop from behind pillars to shoot pictures of Myra Hess at her piano or of some celebrity in the audience. Most of the paintings have been evacuated to country hideouts, but the regular National Gallery uniformed attendants are still there, hovering in the background, having a perfectly elegant time listening to the music, and keeping a practiced eye open in case someone tries to lift a Steinway and smuggle it out under his coat. The applause at the end of the programs is tremendous and moving. People hurry out into Trafalgar Square, shouldering their gas masks and looking all the better for having been lifted for an hour to a plane where boredom and fear seem irrelevant.—From "Letter From England," by MOLLIE PANTER-DOWNES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

God Is Supreme

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS on Mars' hill that the Apostle Paul, when he saw the city given over to idolatry, delivered his memorable address to the men of Athens, in which he said (Acts 17:23): "As I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you." Through the succeeding centuries many people have found inspiration in reading this short sermon, and have gained therefrom a higher concept of God's nature.

The world is sadly in need of comfort and peace. Mankind must learn that peace can be secured only by intelligent and faithful adherence to God's law. Belief in a power other than God, good, is idolatry, and such belief must be relinquished. Every individual must take unto himself the same counsel which was given to Job concerning God (Job 22:21): "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee."

It is an encouraging sign that the Bible is more widely read today than ever before. However, the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures must be understood, in order that one may progress heavenward. There are great numbers of people all over the world who, through the faithful study of the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, are daily learning more of the truth about God and His spiritual creation, including man. Healing of discordant conditions, and an understanding of what constitutes true happiness, follow this consecrated study.

Mrs. Eddy was a deep student of the Bible, and through her love of God, good, and her joyous seeking to understand His law, Christian Science was revealed to her. This Science is founded entirely upon the teachings of the Bible, especially those of the Master, Christ Jesus. Through her great desire to know and serve God, there came to Mrs. Eddy the revelation that God is divine Mind, Soul, Principle. The Bible reveals God as Life, Love, Truth, Spirit. These names for God are expressive of His divine nature and indicative of His supremacy.

With evil apparently at large in the world, many aggressive material suggestions present themselves to us for acceptance. But whole-hearted fidelity to God demands of us that we give no credence to evil suggestions, and that we hold fast to the spiritual fact that God is good; that He is ever present and supreme. Unswerving allegiance to God, divine Principle, is our great need.

Christian Science attributes no power to evil, the opposite of good, nor does it admit as true any evidence of the corporeal senses. Mrs. Eddy, having proved the truth of her revelation, could declare with assurance (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 277), "No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme." When men awaken to the fact that there is no power apart from God, divine Mind, they will realize that the belief in evil as real is sheer delusion. Error is destroyed when it is recognized as a mistaken belief, an unreality.

Sometimes we fail to realize the supremacy of God, good. Then we may be blessed by the following inspired statement from Science and Health (p. 249): "Either there is no omnipotence, or omnipotence is the only power. God is the infinite, and infinity never began, will never end, and includes nothing unlike God." This great truth understood uplifts thought when error seems to be clamoring for recognition, and hearts are heavy-laden. Beliefs to which we have clung tenaciously will disappear from our consciousness when we clearly realize the ever presence of Christ, Truth. Thought must become purer, and be more unselfed. When we express more loving-kindness, more compassion and forgiveness, more honesty and intelligence, we shall understand with increasing clearness that God is supreme. Let us humbly pray that we may reflect that Mind which was in Christ Jesus, the Way-shower.

There can be no real progress for anyone without a correct understanding of God and man. Proof of God's power, of His supremacy, is gained in the measure of one's obedience to divine Mind. Those who have gained in some degree the assurance that God is All-in-all, have confidence that God is indeed omnipotent and omnipresent; and they are not confused by any conflicting reports which they may receive through the press, or hear through the medium of the radio about other so-called powers, for they joyfully remember that there can be no other power than God, since He is the only power and authority.

Spiritual strength is greatly needed today, and it can be acquired through the study and application of Christian Science. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 185), Mrs. Eddy declares, "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." Clearly God is "a God at hand" (Jeremiah 23:23), filling all space, governing all that is real, supreme over all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gott ist allerhaben

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS DER APOSTEL Paulus sah, wie sehr die Stadt der Abgötterei ergeben war, richtete er auf dem Gerichtsplatz an die Athener seine denkwürdige Ansprache, in der er sagte (Apg. 17, 23): „Ich bin herdurchgegangen und habe gesehen eure Gottesdienste und fand einen Altar, darauf war geschrieben: Dem unbekannten Gott. Nun verkündige ich euch denselben, dem ihr unwissend Gottesdienst tut". Seitdem haben viele Leute, die diese kurze Predigt gelesen haben, Inspiration gefunden und einen höheren Begriff von Gottes Art daraus gewonnen.

Die Welt bedarf sehr der Ermutigung und des Friedens. Die Menschen müssen lernen, daß der Friede nur durch intelligentes und treues Festhalten an Gottes Gesetz gesichert werden kann. Der Glaube an eine andere Macht als Gott, das Gute, ist Abgötterei, und ein solcher Glaube muß aufgegeben werden. Jedermann muß denselben Rat, der dem Hiob hinsichtlich Gottes gegeben wurde, als an sich gerichtet befolgen (Hiob 22, 21): „So vertrage dich nun mit ihm und habe Frieden; daraus wird dir viel Gutes kommen"

Es ist ein ermutigendes Zeichen, daß es heute viel mehr Bibelleser gibt als je zuvor. Aber die geistige Bedeutung der Bibel muß verstanden werden, wenn man himmelwärts fortschreiten will. Sehr viele Leute in der ganzen Welt lernen täglich durch treues Forschen in der Bibel in Verbindung mit dem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy mehr von der Wahrheit über Gott und Seine geistige Schöpfung einschließlich des Menschen Heilung unharmonischer Zustände und ein Verständnis des wahren Glücks folgt diesem hingebenden Forschen.

Mrs. Eddy forschte gründlich in der Bibel, und durch ihre Liebe zu Gott, dem Guten, und ihr freudiges Trachten, Sein Gesetz zu verstehen, wurde ihr die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt. Diese Wissenschaft ist ganz auf die Lehren der Bibel, besonders die Lehren des Meisters Christus Jesus gegründet. Durch ihr großes Verlangen, Gott zu erkennen und Ihm zu dienen, kam zu Mrs. Eddy die Offenbarung, daß Gott das göttliche Gemüt, die Seele, das Prinzip ist. Die Bibel enthüllt Gott als das Leben, die Liebe, die Wahrheit, den Geist. Diese Namen für Gott drücken Seine göttliche Art aus und zeigen Seine Allerhabenheit.

Bei dem anscheinend in der ganzen Welt herrschenden Bösen suchen sich uns viele anmaßende materielle Einflüsterungen aufzudrängen. Aber unerschütterliche Treue gegen Gott fordert von uns, daß wir an der geistigen Tatsache festhalten, daß Gott gut ist, daß Er immer gegenwärtig und allerhaben ist. Unerschütterliche Treue gegen Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, tut uns sehr not.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft schreibt dem Bösen, dem Gegenteil des Guten, keine Macht zu, noch gibt sie zu, daß der Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne wahr sei. Mrs. Eddy, die die Wahrheit ihrer Offenbarung bewiesen hatte, konnte mit Überzeugung erklären (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 277): „Kein Augenschein vor den materiellen Sinnen kann meinen Augen den wissenschaftlichen Beweis verschließen, daß Gott, das Gute, allerhaben ist". Wenn die Menschen zu der Tatsache erwachen, daß es keine von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, getrennte Macht gibt, werden sie erkennen, daß der Glaube, daß das Böse wirklich sei, ein leerer Wahn ist. Der Irrtum wird zerstört, wenn er als falsche Annahme, als Unwirklichkeit, erkannt wird.

Manchmal gelingt es uns nicht, die Allerhabenheit Gottes, des Guten, zu erkennen. Dann kann uns folgende inspirierende Erklärung aus Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 249) hilfreich sein: „Entweder gibt es keine Allmacht, oder die Allmacht ist die einzige Macht. Gott ist das Unendliche, und die Unendlichkeit hat nie angefangen, wird nie enden und schließt nichts Gott Unähnliches in sich". Das Verständnis dieser großen Wahrheit hebt das Denken höher, wenn der Irrtum nach Anerkennung zu schreien scheint und die Herzen schwer beladen sind. Annahmen, an denen wir zäh festgehalten haben, werden aus unserem Bewußtsein verschwinden, wenn wir die Immergegenwart des Christus, der Wahrheit, klar erkennen. Das Denken muß reiner und selbstloser werden. Wenn wir mehr Liebe und Freundlichkeit, mehr Erbarmen und Versöhnlichkeit, mehr Ehrlichkeit und Intelligenz ausdrücken, werden wir immer klarer verstehen, daß Gott allerhaben ist. Laßt uns demütig beten, daß wir das Gemüt widerspiegeln, das in Christus Jesus, dem Wegweiser, war!

Niemand kann ohne ein richtiges Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen wirklich Fortschritt machen. Den Beweis der Macht Gottes, Seiner Allerhabenheit, gewinnen wir in dem Maße unseres Gehorsams gegen das göttliche Gemüt. Diejenigen, die bis zu einem gewissen Grade die Überzeugung gewonnen haben, daß Gott das All in allem ist, haben das Vertrauen, daß Gott in der Tat allmächtig und allgegenwärtig ist. Und sie lassen sich durch widersprechende Zeitungs- oder Rundfunkberichte über andere sogenannte Mächte nicht beirren; denn sie sind freudig eingedenk, daß es keine andere Macht als Gott geben kann, da Er die einzige Macht und Obrigkeit ist.

Geistige Stärke ist heute sehr vonnöten, und sie kann durch Ergründung und Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft erworben werden. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 185) erklärt Mrs. Eddy: „Der Friede der Liebe ist verkündet und das Schwert des Geistes ist gezogen, und es wird erst wieder in die Scheide gesteckt werden, wenn die Wahrheit siegreich über die ganze Erde regiert". Es ist klar, daß Gott „ein Gott ist, der nahe ist" (Jer. 23, 23), der allen Raum erfüllt, alles regiert, was wirklich ist, und über alles allerhaben ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Monochrome

Brown ropes of the wild grape
Hanging on oak limbs,
Frost-turned grass and leaves
Strewn with tan acorns,
Birds colored like oak leaves
Pecking at acorns;
And I am a child again,
Putting caps on acorns.

KAY LAMB

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

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The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1941

U. S. Farmers Held Ready To Help Britain

New England groups at Worcester hear stirring appeal from the Federation chief.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 9—The American farmer wants to do everything possible, short of war, to help Great Britain win, and is prepared to back up this pledge with all the food and fiber necessary, Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said today.

Mr. O'Neal, who came here to give the principal address tonight at the 23rd Union Agricultural Meeting of 34 New England farm organizations, said that farmers throughout the country want this nation to "arm to the teeth" and to enforce the Monroe Doctrine for the entire Western Hemisphere.

The Farm Bureau Federation head said he told President Roosevelt yesterday that the United States has "a super abundance of food and fiber—practically guaranteed." He said he told the President that the farmers are the only group that doesn't need to step up production for National Defense.

In a speech before the Worcester Rotary Club this noon Mr. O'Neal said he discussed the 1941 farm program with the President and warned that "farmers may be driven to extremities in parity prices unless this country sees to it that the farmer is no longer a forgotten man."

Addressing 8,000 New England farmers attending the meeting, Charlie B. Jordan, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, said that although American farmers view the present crisis "with mixed emotions," no group is better prepared to meet its obligations in the defense program.

Production on American farms has been stepped up during the past year, Mr. Jordan revealed, "to meet a possible call to help the starving in Europe," if and when America may heed that call without prolonging the war. He did not recommend sending food to Europe at present.

Speaking on industry's role in the defense effort, Mayor Roger L. Putnam, of Springfield, told the New England farmers that industry does not want "war fortunes" but that it does expect a "reasonable and fair profit." Mr. Putnam is President of the Package Machinery Company as well as the Mayor of Springfield.

In his talk on the farmer's attitude toward the nation's rearmament program, Mr. Jordan warned that defense is not merely setting up bulwarks against military aggression. Defense must, he declared, include building up and strengthening democratic society against internal struggles as well.

When the war is over in Europe, Mr. Jordan declared, "we are to see a great change in our social order here in America." The present inequality in the purchasing power of the various economic groups in this country, the Massachusetts farm leader warned, must be remedied. Agriculture, he stated, must be given a greater share of purchasing power.

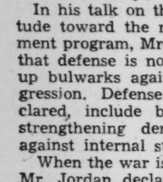
In the changes that will come in the nation's social order, all competing economic groups in the nation must be prepared to exercise tolerance, Mr. Jordan declared. It took American agriculture, he said, many years to achieve tolerance within its own groups but the result is that farmers now co-operate successfully. If labor, industry and agriculture can learn to "pull together" with the same regard for tolerance, the American way of life will be fully defended, Mr. Jordan concluded.

Navy Job to R. I. Firm

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Navy has awarded contracts for $935,400 worth of coastal mine sweepers. One for $304,000 went to the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co., Bristol, R. I.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Cloudiness this afternoon; light snow and warmer tonight; lowest temperature near 29 degrees; Friday clearing, colder in the afternoon; light variable winds this afternoon becoming southerly and shifting to gentle northerly Friday.

Maine: Light snow warmer tonight; Friday cloudy occasional light snow.

Other New England States: Light snow warmer tonight; Friday clearing, colder in the afternoon.

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate south and southeast winds tonight shifting to gentle moderate northerly Friday; overcast with light snow tonight and in north portion Friday, clearing south portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	18	New York	27	25
Chicago	31	31	Norfolk	23	22
Denver	22	22	Philadelphia	28	23
Miami	65	64	St. Louis	34	34
Minneapolis	-3	-3	San Francisco	55	50
New Orleans	53	52	Washington	27	9

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 9
B—Minimum for the previous 12 hours

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:24 p. m., E. S. T., height 8.9 feet
Friday, 8:41 a. m., E. S. T., height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:00 p. m. tonight

Conn. Housing Lack Rouses Humane Group

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 9

The Connecticut Humane Society charges that some children in this area are suffering from "neglect" because factories and a flood control project have attracted thousands of workers here in recent months, creating a housing problem.

The Society's Manager said in a monthly report yesterday that many workers' families "not being able to find rents, have been compelled to live in tents and trailers."

"This has resulted in overcrowding and consequent neglect of many of the children in this vicinity."

He said there were "40 trailer families living in one lot" near here.

Tobin Seeks $3,000,000 For Bad Debts

A bill authorizing the City of Boston to borrow $3,000,000 to write off bad assets carried on the City's books will be submitted to the Legislature, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today.

This funding loan would be applied to uncollectible real estate taxes due for the years 1933 to 1938 and to delinquent personal property taxes as far back as 20 years, the Mayor said. Loans totaling $9,000,000 already have been made for the same purpose by the Tobin Administration. The Mayor expressed the opinion an additional $3,000,000 would be sufficient to cover all bad assets back of 1938.

Abatements Considered

This cannot be predicted certainly, however, the Mayor said, because the Board of Tax Appeals is considering many requests for tax abatements for years back of 1938. The overlay deficits of which these bad assets consist, to which the new loan would apply were caused when the City did not set aside enough funds to meet tax abatements and uncollectible taxes, the Mayor said.

Mayor Tobin emphasized that despite this move to clear the City's books of bad assets by borrowing, the City's total long-term debt is expected to decline slightly during 1941. Despite the previous funding loans of $9,000,000, the City's long-term debt has shown a net reduction of about $7,000,000 in the last three years, the Mayor said.

Borrow As Needed

The Mayor did not know how much of the $3,000,000 would be borrowed during 1941 but explained it would be "borrowed as needed."

Prior to 1938 the City annually laid aside about 2 per cent of the tax levy to dissolve bad assets, the Mayor explained further. This was raised to 4 per cent, or about $2,400,000 a year, when Mayor Tobin took office with the result that he does not anticipate similar loans ever will be necessary to meet bad assets of the last three years.

These loans have the effect of transforming short-term cash deficits of the City into long-term obligations. As the result of the previous $9,000,000 loans, and other factors, the City's short-term debt dropped from $22,863,000 at the end of 1937, to $10,600,000 at the end of 1940, Mayor Tobin pointed out.

Elm, Chickadee State Tree, Bird Is Aim of Bill

A bill to recognize officially the American elm tree as the State Tree and the Chickadee as the State Bird in Massachusetts will be introduced into the General Court on Friday, according to Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Forest and Park Association.

In a recent State-wide poll conducted by the Association, this vote was registered:

American Elm	31,870
Red Maple	24,642
White Pine	14,063
Paper Birch	8,866
Red Oak	7,698
Weeping Willow	287
Blue Spruce	56
Fir	53
Chickadee	33,380
Song Sparrow	20,850
Wood Duck	8,714
Bobolink	7,727
Barn Swallow	5,622
Bluebird	1,609
Bluejay	1,356
Robin	1,177

Some 30 states already have state trees and almost all have state birds. The Black-capped Chickadee, to give him his full name, is particularly friendly to humans, although few know that ornithologically he is a titmouse, a relative of "Little Tommy Titmouse" of nursery fame.

The American Elm, commonest of New England street shade trees is familiar to everyone, stately and graceful in form, towering oftentimes to 120 feet.

Wage-Hour Law Pamphlet

How workers coming under the 40-hour week of the Federal Wage-Hour Law are affected is described in a new pamphlet available without charge at the Regional Office of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, it is announced. The office is at 120 Boylston Street, Boston.

Stop Talking And Get Busy Aiding Allies

Military historian says talk of hemisphere defense is ridiculous and dangerous illusion.

Talk of "Hemisphere defense" is ridiculous and a most dangerous illusion should the Axis Powers be successful against Britain or gain control of Dakar and the French African possessions, Thomas Head Thomas, military historian and member of the World War Peace Conference, told the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in monthly session.

"It's as ridiculous as Hitler's 'War of Two Worlds' becoming the 'rest of the world against the Western Hemisphere,'" he said, "for once Germany has a good foothold in Africa she is much closer to South America than the United States and would certainly control the South Atlantic Ocean."

It therefore behooves the United States to stop talking about "all possible aid to Britain and those nations resisting Axis aggression," and go into active production and delivery immediately, he said, adding that the United States need not fear it will have to foot the entire bill, for "the rest of the world" has resources too, which are needed and which will be forthcoming.

Methods the Same

"Properly speaking," said Mr. Thomas, "this war is not only a continuation of the last great war, but the weapons and methods are no different than they were before the Armistice was called in 1918. Mechanized warfare had gotten off to a good start then and Hitler's mechanized army is but the ultimate outcome of a mechanical age plus a ruthless disregard for civilian populations."

"Totalitarian" he held to be a vague sort of word with almost no possible definition in fact since in this war which includes civilians the only certainty involved is that it is a war of greed. That it involves the whole resources of the nations involved and is, therefore "total war," he held to be no different from the last war.

"That which startles us now as 'extreme mechanization' would not have done so had military historians of the last war placed proper emphasis on the part played by machinery during 1917 and 1918. No history of the World War offers any explanation of the distinct switch to mechanized war in the months immediately preceding the Armistice.

Prove It False

"It is not that the British and French have disregarded the lessons learned then. The British in Africa prove this to be false. There youth with new ideas can hardly be said to be in the saddle, but rather are the leaders mature military men with progressive ideas.

"The immense advantage gained by Germany is due to the enormous unanimity in politics and economics. Germany was able to respond quickly to Hitler's demands for men and supplies. He has a control over labor never known before, people working long hours and without strikes, the wages fixed by the state and the relation of wages to standard of living also controlled from above.

"During the years Germany was building up internally, France was facing bankruptcy, was cutting down on production. Even after Munich it was impossible for her to restock. French reserve soldiers called to the colors had to be sent home to work in munitions factories to try to bolster production."

The general effect of the long economic crisis, he held, left France without the ordinary stocks of all sorts, civilian as well as military. There were shortages even in the simplest types of equipment like blankets, uniforms, food.

Jehovah Group Says City Rule Abridges Right

City laws requiring permits for distribution of literature on the public streets violate the Constitutional rights of freedom of press and worship, representatives of a group of 13 Jehovah's Witnesses declared in the Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston today.

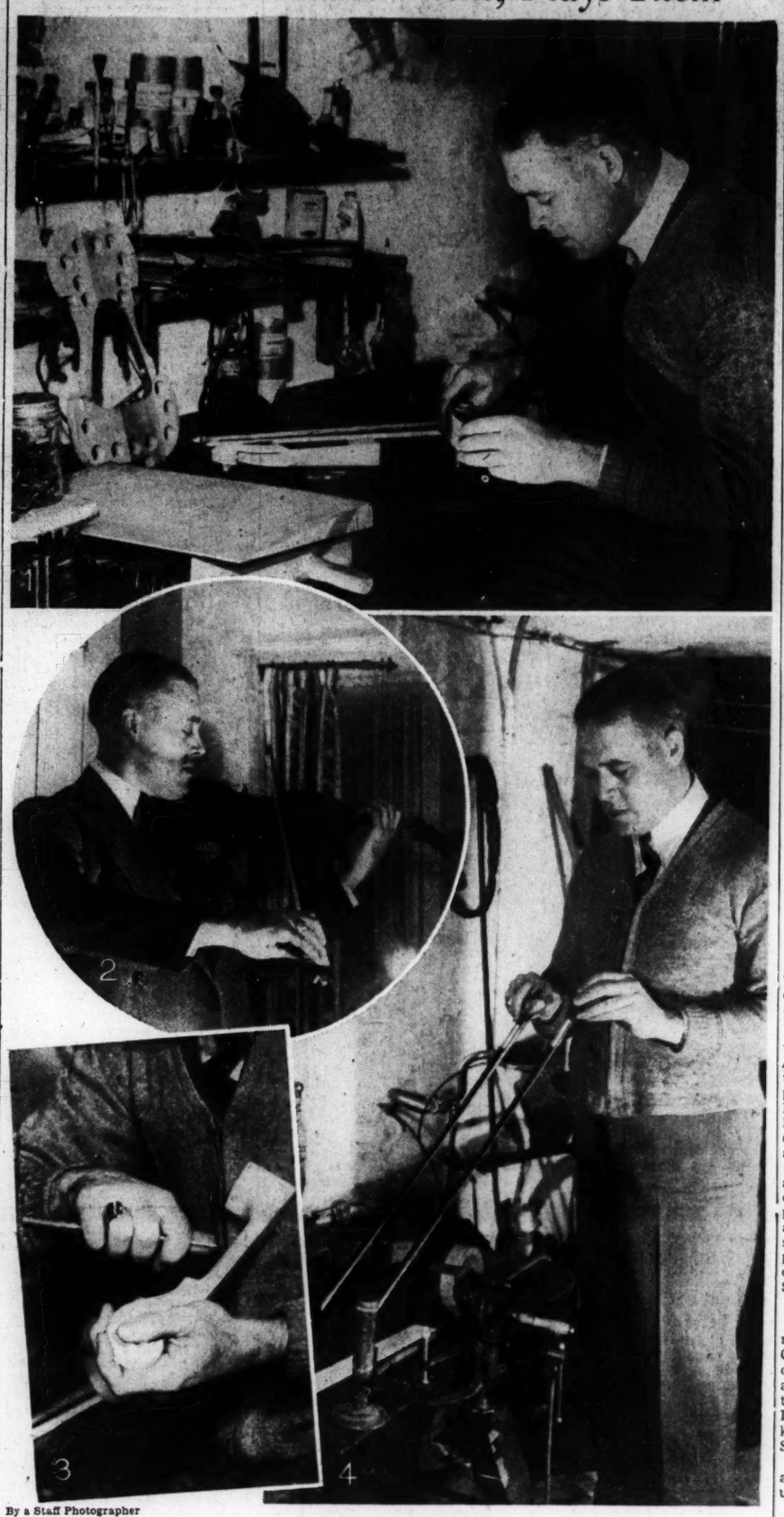
The Circuit Court was hearing a petition of the City of Manchester, N. H., for reversal of a Federal District Court decision restraining it from enforcing a City ordinance. The ordinance required that distributors of literature on the public streets in Manchester must first obtain a badge from the Superintendent of Schools.

"Freedom of press cannot be regulated by prior permit or censorship but can only be regulated regarding the time and place of distribution of literature to the public," Hayden Covington, attorney for the Witnesses, declared.

The 13 Witnesses said they were ordained ministers and complained that the police of Manchester used the ordinance to arrest and fine them when they failed to obtain the badges. The City maintains that the ordinance is merely for purpose of identification.

Sitting on the Circuit Court were: Judges Calvert Magruder, John C. Mahoney, and John P. Hartigan, a Federal District Court justice from Rhode Island.

Violas—He Makes Them; Plays Them



By a Staff Photographer

George N. Humphrey, Boston Symphony Orchestra

(1) Mr. Humphrey at his work bench, shaping a rib around the bending iron. (2) The viola which Mr. Humphrey is playing was made by Andreas Guarneri in 1687. It formerly belonged to Charles Martin Loeffler, member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra from 1883-1903, and well-known composer. (3) Carving the neck and head. (4) Testing a bow of his own making with a bow made in 1800 by the famous François Tourte.

Making Violas Hobby of Symphony Player

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Call it ambition, if you like. George N. Humphrey, member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, thinks it was just plain curiosity.

Whatever its name, it resulted in an absorbing pastime of this talented viola player in Boston's famous orchestra. For Mr. Humphrey, not satisfied with just playing the instrument, wanted to know how it was made. In fact, he wanted to make one! And did. Not only that, but he set himself to the even more difficult task of making bows.

People build up a mystery about these things, Mr. Humphrey believes, making it appear that they can be accomplished only by a chosen few. Whereas, all that it takes is a little more ambition, a little more perseverance—a little more curiosity, if you will.

Patience, however, was the virtue which really triumphed in his first attempt. For Mr. Humphrey sought this time, not to produce a new instrument, but to piece together one that had been crushed into 150 pieces. It had been a valuable viola, but an encounter with a truck had proved apparently fatal. The remains had to be retrieved with tweezers, Mr. Humphrey related. And he purchased these many parts, planning to have them pieced together again by a maker. But when the figure quoted him was $600, he decided to do the job himself.

Took Eight Weeks

It took eight weeks, he said, and the instrument is now in use by one of the orchestra members who uses it at home for practice. Since then, Mr. Humphrey has made two violas, one of which is now being played by a member of the Women's Symphony Orchestra.

"It is difficult to find good violas," Mr. Humphrey disclosed, "because there is no standard. They don't come in any size that has become standardized. Nor have they ever been made in quantities. Stradivarius," he pointed out, "made 1,115 instruments. Of these only 12 were violas."

Difficult as it may be to make a viola, it is even harder — much harder—to fashion a bow, that slender, delicately balanced rod that companions the stringed instrument. For the bows of that famous master, François Tourte, the prices range from $800 to $4,500.

Special Wood

Again Mr. Humphrey's curiosity was not to be denied. He bought several bows to compare them, and some of the features of these he has copied in his own models. They are tricky to make. A bow must have strength without weight. It must be flexible, yet strong. The curve of it is very important. It must have the balance point in a certain place. "I can tell immediately by the feel of it if it is off a fraction of an inch," Mr. Humphrey confided.

It takes a special wood, too—Pernambuco wood from South America. And for the viola, spruce is used for the top, maple for the back. Not just any old piece, though. It should be seasoned not less than 10 years. It's hard to get, too, and Mr. Humphrey confessed that he recently laid in a good stock of wood 100 years old—all that the dealer had, in fact.

Remarkable as Mr. Humphrey's hobby may be, however, it is no more astounding than his own career as a musician. For he was 21 before he took his first music lesson. In fact, he started out at first to be a professional typist on the recommendation of his teacher, because of the agility of his fingers.

It was through the phonograph, he said, that he became interested in the violin. Then he heard Fritz Kreisler play in Pittsburgh. That really decided him, and he came to the Boston Conservatory of Music. Taking up the viola at first to strengthen his hand more quickly, he finally gave up the violin for the viola.

Spiritual Regeneration Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 9—Gov. William H. Wills in his inaugural address today urged a spiritual reconstruction of the people as a prerequisite to the economic and moral salvation of the Nation.

"We have meetings and discussions on economic subjects," he said, "but the citizens of Vermont are not giving adequate attention to the spiritual needs of the individual and the State as a whole. We comment about the breakdown of morals both within the State and the Nation, but fail to recognize the fact that it may be due, and in my opinion is due in large measure, to the spiritual indifference of our citizens.

"We comment frequently on the prosperity of a by-gone age, but seldom in our passing comments do we connect the two thoughts that the people of yesterday were pious and devout in the matter of their religious beliefs and practices. We as individuals would do well within our respective communities to join with others in serious study, analysis and action, toward reviving interest and stimulating activity in the realm of our spiritual needs.

"If America is to be saved, each individual must first put his own house in order. The Ten Commandments cannot be improved upon, nor can the Sermon on the Mount be surpassed as a guide for ethical conduct."

Boston Church-School Plan in Preparation

Representatives of religious denominations in Boston will be consulted in an effort to work out a system whereby public school children may be excused from classrooms for religious instruction, Joseph C. White, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, announced today.

Mr. White's statement followed the ruling yesterday by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, that the State Constitution does not bar the School Committee from granting this permission to pupils.

The Attorney General ruled that such authority is both constitutional and confirmed by present statutes. Religious education classes, however, could not be held in public school buildings nor be supported by public funds, he said. Pupils of all religions would be entitled to the same consideration, he ruled.

Participation in such a program would not be mandatory, the School Committee Chairman said, and schools would be kept open for any children whose parents did not wish them to have the training. He emphasized the necessity of arranging for all denominations to give the religious training at the same hour of the week in order to avoid disruption of the school program.

"We recognize on the School Committee that religious instruction is primarily the responsibility of the parents, and we would devote as much of the school time as possible to educational pursuits," Mr. White declared. "If, however, parents feel that an hour weekly is needed for religious training we will be glad to co-operate."

Another member of the School Committee, Clement A. Norton, said he would propose a definite plan for carrying out the idea at this afternoon's meeting of the Committee.

Although there apparently had been no such plan specifically proposed, it was learned today that consideration of the idea began last spring when Supt. Arthur L. Gould wrote to a number of other cities where the plan had been installed seeking information. Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, with whom he conferred in the matter, questioned its legality and asked Mr. Dever for a ruling.

A similar proposal was adopted in New York State last year with the passing of the Coudert-McLaughlin bill which permitted religious instruction on school time, but outside of school buildings.

Observers pointed out today that considerable opposition against the bill was encountered, led by such groups as the New York Teachers Guild, the Teachers Guild Associates, the New York County Committee of the Civil Liberties Union, and the United Parents Association. Opponents of the bill held that it was un-American and would destroy the American concept of freedom of religion and of the public schools.

Full Defense Aid Is Pledged By Vermont's New Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 9—Taking office as the 63rd Governor of Vermont, William H. Wills (R) pledged today the support of Vermont to the Nation's vastly increasing rearmament program, declaring its people would "contribute their all, if necessary."

In an inaugural address before the 146th session of the General Assembly, Governor Wills promised that Vermont, a traditionally Republican State, would support the President in defense of "our priceless heritage"—the American "way of life"—against enemies without and within.

His address was marked also by a recommendation for an increase of $75,000 in the biennial appropriation for old-age assistance, and a plea for extension of the merit system to cover all State employees. He proposed a two-year, old-age assistance appropriation of $1,200,000.

Inducted by Justice

The former Lieutenant Governor was inducted into office by Chief Justice Sherman R. Moulton of the State Supreme Court shortly after the retiring Governor, Senator George D. Aiken, urged the Legislature to back Mr. Wills in keeping State expenses within State income.

Governor Wills referred, in his address, to the international situation, saying:

"We in Vermont, in America, are deeply concerned; we are resolved that here we will be vigilant to guard and to defend the republican form of government and our way of life. . . .

"We in Vermont, as elsewhere, must learn to recognize and render ineffective all attempts of subversive groups to undermine our governmental structure or shatter public morale by creating dissention and discord among us. Mere lip-service to the letter of democracy is not enough. There must be clear thinking and positive action.

"The task is not easy; it requires courage, self-reliance and hard work. Yet, liberty is not for the weak; it is for the strong in spirit."

Referring to national rearmament, Governor Wills declared: "I am confident that the country needs no reassurance that toward this end Vermont, and Vermonters generally, will contribute their all, if necessary. They will co-operate to the fullest extent in order to preserve and conserve the priceless heritage which we have so long enjoyed."

Vocational Work

Discussing State problems, Governor Wills urged further study of vocational education with increased instruction in the trades and industries, and expressed the opinion that the laws now requiring temperance instruction in the schools need to be implemented.

The chief executive warned that it may become necessary for the State to spend a large part, if not all, of its Federal-aid funds on public roads which have been designated as strategic military highways. There are 845 miles of such highway in Vermont. Commenting on the slow progress of aviation in Vermont, he urged that the Legislature give consideration to some policy, instead of leaving the initiative to the cities and towns alone.

The Governor appealed for authority to establish an office to be known as the office of comptroller "to assist the Governor in the discharge of his responsibilities," particularly as it relates to the annual expenditure by the State of more than $11,000,000 in tax money.

Referring to the State's loss of approximately 30,000 in population during the past decade, most of these in the productive-age group, Governor Wills asked adequate study to prevent further exodus. "Expansion of industry," he said, "has offered the outstanding but neglected possibility for the needed extensive increase in employment."

Discussing the growing State problems of care for dependent mothers, and children, the blind and the crippled, the Governor urged continuance of this financial aid but recommended careful study to avoid duplication of services.

He devoted a considerable portion of his address to the types of industry suitable to Vermont and laid down a program for a revival of industry in Vermont's small towns and cities. He suggested an agency be established to promote such a program.

Governor Wills warned against too great dependence on Federal subsidy. "There may be a day," he said, "when it will be unavailable. We must, in the meantime, strive to make ourselves as strong and self-reliant as possible."

He made many recommendations looking toward improving Vermont farm conditions.

Senator Aiken, after reviewing the accomplishments of the various state departments during the four years he was Governor, declared the State's finances were satisfactory.

"In spite of the fact that we spent $3,000,000 for hurricane repair work and $500,000 on an institutional building program, the net debt of the State is a few hundred thousand dollars less today than it was four years ago, Senator Aiken said.

Lee E. Emerson, Barton attorney, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives as the thirty-sixth biennial session of the Vermont Legislature convened yesterday.

He defeated Asa S. Bloomer, of Rutland and J. Leo Loiselle of Swanton.

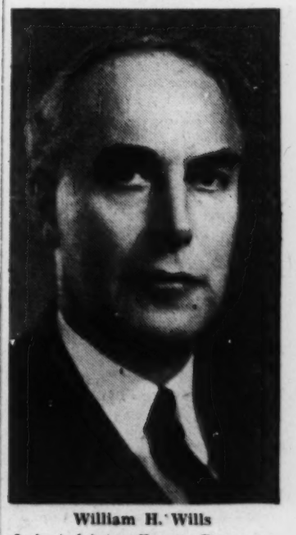
Joseph H. Denney of Northfield was unanimously elected President Pro Tem of the Senate. Harold J. Arthur of Burlington was re-elected Clerk of the House.

Connecticut Utility Called on Carpet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP) — The Federal Power Commission announced yesterday it had ordered the Connecticut Light and Power Company to show at a public hearing in Washington Feb. 11 why it had not complied with Commission orders to adopt the Commission's uniform accounting system.

The Commission said the company also would be required to show why it did not obtain the Commission's permission for certain financing transactions.

New Executive



William H. Wills
Inducted into office as Governor of Vermont.

Flood of New Bills Forecasts Record for the 1941 Session

Prospects that a record number of bills will be submitted for consideration of the 1941 Legislature grew today as Senators and Representatives flooded the offices of the Clerks of the Senate and House with petitions.

In the Senate, at 5 o'clock last night, more than 180 bills had been filed, a figure at least a day ahead of the record established at the 1939 session. Senate officials anticipated that by the Jan. 11 filing deadline the 1941 total will exceed the 1939 record number of 434 bills submitted prior to the deadline.

In the House 779 measures had been filed by 5 p. m. yesterday, 30 more than the 1939 total on the corresponding day. However, this figure was slightly below the 1938 record of 791 on the corresponding day. Attaches in the House Clerk's office anticipate that by Jan. 11 the 1941 total in the House will exceed the 2,050 established on the last filing day in 1939.

Tunnel Extension

The East Boston tunnel would be extended from its present Maverick Square terminus to Day Square in East Boston under a measure filed by Senator Bernard L. Sullivan (D) of Chelsea, for Andrew A. Casassa, President of the Revere Chamber of Commerce. The construction would be financed through a bond issue floated by the city of Boston and the tunnel would be rented to the Boston Elevated Railway. However, the act would not be operative until the Boston City Council, the Mayor of Boston, and the Directors of the Boston Elevated Railway accepted it.

Senator Sullivan also filed a measure to reduce from two weeks to one week the waiting period before an unemployed person may collect unemployment compensation benefits.

The perennial proposal for flat rate for compulsory automobile liability insurance was also submitted by Senator Sullivan.

Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence, filed a bill under which Massachusetts voters could vote a straight party ticket at elections by marking the ballot in a square opposite the name of the party of his choice. The voters, under the present system, must mark the ballot for each candidate.

Official Emblems

The American elm tree and the chickadee would be the official tree and the official bird respectively of the State of Massachusetts if a bill filed by the Massachusetts Audubon Society and the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association is adopted. The State has an official flower, the Mayflower, but no official tree or bird.

Harold E. Cole, who was defeated for a Congressional post by United States Representative Joseph W. Martin, (R) of Massachusetts, minority floor leader in the House, filed a resolve to establish a special commission of seven members to study advisability of requiring newspapers and magazines to be conducted on a non-partisan basis and to prohibit them from endorsing or opposing candidates for public office. He also filed a bill to require newspapers and other publications to file with the Secretary of State a statement seven days before they editorially endorse or oppose a candidate for public office or a referendum measure.

The books of Massachusetts horse and dog race tracks would be audited by the State Auditor under the terms of a bill filed by Representative Everett E. Callahan (D) of Weymouth.

Anti-Liquor Bill

Bishop Henry K. Sherrill of Boston submitted a bill to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages on Sunday while Senator Newland H. Holmes (R), of Weymouth, submitted a measure to increase the salary of the State Bank Commissioner from $6,000 to $10,000 a year.

A new drive to permit Boston voters to adopt the proportional representation system of electing City Councilors was under way today when Thomas H. Mahoney, Chairman of the Citizens Committee for Proportional Representation in Boston, filled a permissive bill in the State Legislature.

In 1939 Mr. Mahoney submitted a similar bill which was defeated. All other cities and towns in Massachusetts can adopt the proportional representation system under legislation adopted in 1938. The statute also allows the voters to adopt the preferential system of voting. Under the Mahoney bill Boston also would be eligible.

Under terms of the legislation 10 per cent of the registered voters of a municipality may obtain a referendum vote on proportional representation or preferential voting.

Income Tax

The perennial proposal for a state graduated income tax was revived by Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston. A constitutional amendment is necessary to change from the present flat rate tax system.

Crocker Snow, State Director of Aeronautics, filed a bill under which two or more municipalities would be allowed to form an airport district, borrow money to construct an airport, and to maintain the field jointly.

Defense Cost to New England Is Already $500 Per Capita

Continued from Page 1

sociations estimates that of the $10,000,000,000 already appropriated for defense, and largely spent, Massachusetts' probable proportion will be $447,000,000, or the equivalent of $400 a family. The Federation points out that this is slightly ($7,000,000) more than the total cost of all city, town, county and state units of government in the Commonwealth.

In other words—and emphasizing that exact amounts, modes of payment, proportions to be borrowed, and other important factors remain to be worked out in Washington before definite conclusions can be drawn—it can be said that defense is costing, and going to continue to cost the average taxpayer for at least the next year and one half, an amount slightly in excess of what he now pays in real estate, state income tax and other local and state levies, including the gasoline tax.

Suppose, then, that a family with $4,000 annual income, owning an $8,000 house in Wellesley, paying $175 in real estate taxes, $30 in state income tax, and other levies bringing the total to $225, is now faced with paying for defense.

If Congress should decide suddenly on a strict "pay-as-you-go" plan—which nobody presumes it will—and should advance Federal income taxes to cover the deficit, it would mean that instead of the 4 per cent tax now paid, costing him, with exemptions, in the neighborhood of $40 a year, he would be called upon to pay around $250. This is figured at 8 per cent, with exemptions, which is about the lowest figure seen in Washington dispatches.

In a general way, economists have spoken of a 8 to 15 per cent graduated income tax as necessary to meet the emergency spending.

However, the President in his message spoke of the national income as a factor in tax payments. It has been the general theory that Federal income taxes should not be stepped up until the national income rises and that the rate of payment should advance as the national prosperity advances.

Therein lies a difficulty, as Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard's noted economist, points out. For the attempt to get large quantities of defense goods in a hurry is likely to cause money expenditures to increase faster than output. And the diversion of non-defense production—the alarm clock makers, shoe machinery plants, etc.—to defense output also affects the rise in national income.

Professor Slichter, weighing and balancing the various factors involved, including British purchases here, concludes we might have a $90,000,000,000 national income two years hence. Jesse Jones estimated the national income at $70,000,000,000 for 1940.

Such a dramatic increase would, of course, mean absorption of many unemployed who would provide a wider base for taxation.

As an aid to boosting the national income, therefore, it is likely the Government will duplicate its policy of borrowing—possibly after the fashion of the Liberty Bonds—for a year or two, or until the national income is deemed ready to bear the impact of higher taxes.

All these factors, obviously, obscure the definite pattern of how the average taxpayer is going to be affected; but it is logical to assume that with the President and Congress anxious to do nothing to hobble the rise in national income, the increased taxes will come in the form of income levies and will be imposed gradually, possibly first by curtailing exemptions on higher income brackets, then by dipping into lower income levels, and, finally, by raising rates.

How quickly this will come is anybody's conjecture.

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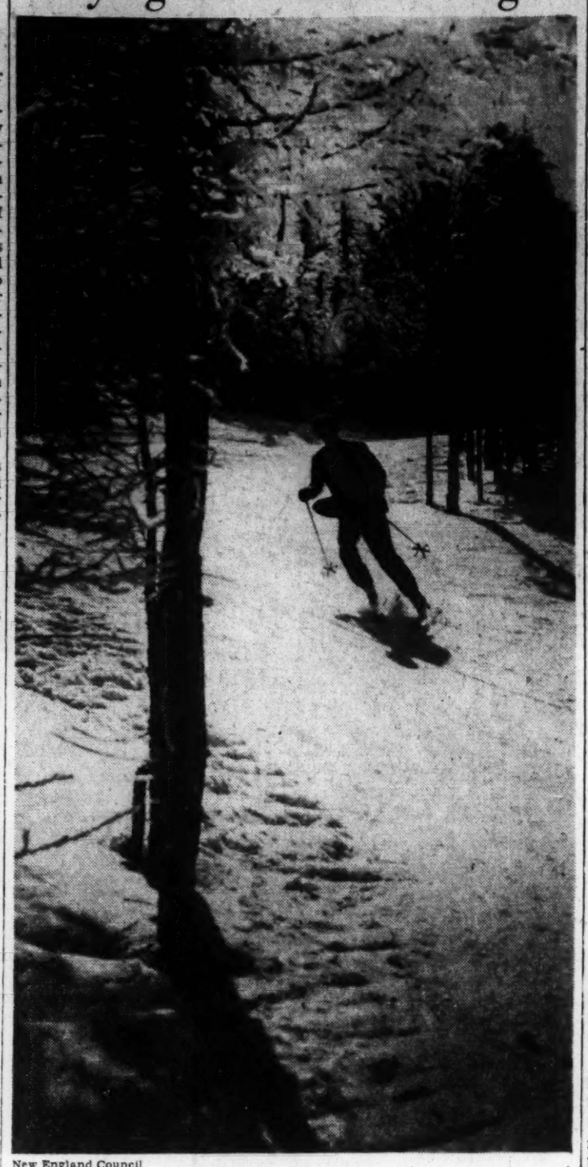


New England Council

Skier in Action

Zooming down hill on one of New England's many ski trails, which are reported as being in "good" condition following last week's snowfall.

Northern New England Resorts Report Ideal Snow for Skiing

From northern New England comes encouraging word that "ideal" snow conditions prevail in most Winter sports sectors and that this week end will be one of the busiest of the season to date.

The Boston & Maine Railroad will run a Sunday snow train to North Conway and Intervale, N. H. The round trip fare is $2.75. The train will leave the North Station at 8 a. m.

In the Cannon Mountain region of New Hampshire the open giant slalom and cross country meet will be held Saturday and Sunday by the Franconia Ski Club while other informal ski meets, snowshoe festivals, sled dog races, and horse racing on ice will be featured events in many of New England's snow centers.

Word from Brodie Mountain in New Ashford, Mass., says that skiing conditions are fairly good. This Berkshire resort reports from five to seven inches of packed snow. Excellent skating also is available at Crosby's in Lenox.

Top skiing conditions are available at Bridgton, one of Maine's leading sports centers. An eight-inch fall of new powder snow over a six-inch base has made skiing conditions ideal. Temperatures have been well below the freezing mark. Ski tows will be in operation for the week end.

With more snow possible for the coming week end and the promise of below-freezing temperatures New England's ski centers are settling down for the beginning of what appears will be one of their best years.

Vermont Carnival

Middlebury College Winter Carnival will be held on Chipman Hill and Bread Loaf Mountain this Winter from Feb. 13 to 16. Chipman Hill, situated on the outskirts of Middlebury, consists of an open slope with tow, Hades Express and Hades Freight Ski Trails, trudging trails, snow shoe trails, slalom course, 30 meter jump, and a 20 meter jump. Bread Loaf, 12 miles from the center of Middlebury, has a number of good ski trails on which the Carnival ski competition will be held. Among the most important are the Burnt Hill Run, Intermediate Trail, and the Lake Pleiad Trail.

"Boy Meets Girl"

This week end an informal ski race, in which each Colby junior college girl will team up with a Dartmouth man, will be held in Hanover. The competition is scheduled for Sunday but on Saturday afternoon the girls will be given ski instruction. The winners of this event will be decided on combined times, so that the "championship" will be awarded to a boy and girl together. Several race divisions will make it possible for everyone, even the beginners, to enter.

New Map Issued

All skiers should obtain a copy of the new issue of the New Hampshire Winter Map for the 1941 season. The map shows the location of more than 75 Winter sports centers, main highways and snow trains, and other features. Text on the reverse side describes the facilities available for skiing and other Winter sports at each of the centers. A new and attractive feature is a border of 30 pencil sketches which show the many Winter sports enjoyed in New Hampshire and typical Winter scenery.

Ice Rink Open

The Jackson, N. H., skating rink now is in operation, floodlights, music box, loud speaker, and all. It is not only popular with visitors, but local folks, especially the youngsters, take full advantage of it. The rink is on Route 16 right in front of the shops and ski school headquarters.

Greenfield Tows

Now that Massachusetts' ski centers in the Berkshires have a fair amount of snow events in this region are beginning to zoom with new zest. At Greenfield four ski tows will be operating this winter. Two of these are located at the Holland Farm on Greenfield Mountain, the city's own ski area. This center is under the direction of Strand Mikkelsen, leader of the Eastern Professional Ski Jumping troupe that performed at the Winter sports show. About six miles from Greenfield is the Bernardston tow and still a little farther is the 1,000-foot tow on Colrain Mountain which is operated by Dick Apt, President of the Greenfield Outing Club.

Lisbon Ski Plans

The Lisbon (N. H.) Outing Club has announced a number of Winter events including the annual carnival dance, Jan. 28; Carnival at Town Hall, Jan. 31; Interscholastic Winter Sports meet, Feb. 1; supper and dance at Landaff, Feb. 14; and skating party and supper, Feb. 23.

New Course Laid

A new cross country course will be available for the Eastern Slope annual race scheduled to be held in Jackson, N. H., Jan. 26. Laid out by Hermann Ostermeier of the Eastern Slope ski school staff, it is about three miles shorter than the course which it now supplements. The new route cuts off from a point opposite Thor Lodge ski jump on the side of Carter Notch valley, goes east up Black Mountain through the ski slopes of Bell Pastures, continues east between Black Mountain Knoll and the main peak, descends the east side through Dean Davis's sugar grove to Black Mountain road where it cuts back into the old cross country course.

Salvation Army Needs Only $5,000 To Go Over the Top

Only $5,000 is now needed to put the Salvation Army Greater Boston Annual Appeal over the top, according to Damon E. Hall, head of campaign activities. This year's quota was set at $200,000.

The surge toward the goal was given impetus during recent weeks by successful campaigns in Newton, Brookline, Arlington, Watertown, and Belmont, Mr. Hall said.

Newton and Brookline each exceeded its quota of $5,000; Arlington had passed the $2,000 mark set for that community, and Belmont and Watertown quotas of $1,500 had been passed.

Three towns of the 34 comprising the Greater Boston Appeal area have yet to start their campaigns. They are Wakefield, Stoneham, and Reading.

Defense Boom Aids Industry In Hartford

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9—Half a billion dollars in war and national defense orders has brought Hartford industry to a history-making peak in production, payrolls and employment, as a new year opens with factories still expanding.

Year-end figures from the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County show the speed with which the defense boom has grown in this center of munitions making. The Association index, for 82 reporting plants in Hartford, New Britain, Bristol and other Hartford County towns, stands at 145.9 per cent of the 1929 "normal" employment in this area. It is the highest figure on record.

Leading the surge are the big three of Hartford's defense industries, the United Aircraft Corporation (airplane engines), Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company (guns), and the Pratt & Whitney Division of Niles, Bement-Pond (machine tools). Employment at these three factories has increased during 1940 from approximately 16,000 hands to 23,300. All three plants are still adding to their production space and will add to their total payrolls.

The United Aircraft Corporation is today the largest single employer of labor in Connecticut, and its payroll during 1941 may reach $1,000,000 weekly. Deliveries of engines are now approaching 1,000 monthly.

Busy Legislature

The 1941 General Assembly of Connecticut, which held its first meeting yesterday already has before it enough proposals for legislation to keep it busy for many weeks.

Looming large, as usual, at this period in the session, are demands for appropriations to expand existing state services or to set up new ones. State departments have been outlining their requirements in biennial reports, and groups of citizens have been meeting to formulate the requests they will make for expenditures of public funds.

A special state commission has recommended the establishment of a central state jail farm, taking the place of the existing county jails. The project has been before the Assembly several times without result but is strongly backed by social workers.

Farmers, meeting this week at the annual session of the Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation, asked for tax relief, something they have been asking for years. Since the taxes they pay are mainly on real estate, and assessed by the local town governments, the only relief possible is for the state to subsidize the towns in one way or another.

The Republican legislative program, it has been announced, will call for a boost in the appropriation for improvement of dirt roads, from its present $3,000,000 a year to $4,000,000.

Brig. Gen. Reginald B. DeLacour, Adjutant General, has made it known that new armories for the National Guard must be built in Putnam and New London if the Guard units there are to keep their standing with the United States Army.

The University of Connecticut will ask for construction of an agricultural industries building and an armory for its Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Liquor Curb Sought

Some legislative action to limit the number of outlets for the sale of liquor will be sought this year by the State Liquor Control Commission, changing a policy that was adopted when prohibition was repealed.

At that time efforts to limit the number of liquor outlets in some ratio to the population were discouraged, with the feeling that any such limit placed a monetary value on the permit and would lead to political abuse. The Commission still is not in favor of a definite numerical limit on permits, but would like wider discretionary power in the granting of licenses to deal in liquors.

Plan to Transfer Airport Land To U. S. Is Approved

Immediately following a public hearing on a bill to permit the City of Boston to transfer a piece of land owned by the City at the East Boston Airport to the Federal Government, the Legislative Committee on Cities reported favorably on the measure.

At the hearing Crocker Snow, State Director of Aeronautics, and Maj. Milton M. Murphy, Commander of the Military Establishment of the Airport, favored the bill and pointed out that the Federal Government planned to build military hangars on the land if the transfer is made. They explained that the War Department cannot construct permanent buildings on leased land.

John J. Tobin, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and David M. Owens, Legislative Agent for the City of Boston, proposed that the measure be held up until hearings are completed on Governor Saltonstall's recommendation that the State take over and operate the East Boston Airport. The tract of land contains approximately 473,000 square feet and was taken by the city by eminent domain at a cost of about $84,000.

Bay State Labor Official Honored

By a Staff Photographer

A Federal Director Is Chief Speaker

Miss Louise Stitt, Director of Minimum Wage Division in the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor (right), with Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts, whom Miss Stitt came here to honor.

Minimum Wages Forecast For Household and Farm Help

Minimum wages for domestic servants, farm laborers and men workers now outside of such State legislation were forecast today by Miss Louise Stitt, Director of the Minimum Wage Division in the United States Department of Labor.

Miss Stitt came from Washington to speak at a luncheon in Boston today in honor of Mrs. Hattie H. Smith of West Roxbury, who recently became Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts.

Touching on a labor issue due to come before the current Massachusetts Legislature, the Federal expert counseled against passage of a State Wage-Hour act such as advocated by labor unions. While holding strongly that the men workers for whom such a law was proposed should be covered, she advised doing this by the more simple method of extension of the present State minimum wage law, which now covers only women and minors.

Going back to the origins of minimum-wage legislation in this Country, Miss Stitt recalled that Massachusetts in 1912 was the first State to pass such a law for women, and reported that 26 states today make such provision.

Next Step

"The next step in minimum wage legislation is probably its enlargement to include all groups not yet covered," the Washington authority told the luncheon meeting, which was arranged by the Consumers' League of Massachusett. "This means men and probably also the domestic workers and agricultural workers.

"The domestic group is the most exploited group. This is something we ought to be bringing home to women's organizations, because women are the employers.

"The hours in domestic service are longer, the wages are lower, and the work is less systematized or organized than in any other occupation that women follow.

"There are 2,000,000 women engaged in household employment. They make up almost the largest single group of women workers.

"One state—Wisconsin—has a minimum wage order for domestic workers.

"I favor such legislation. It is hard to enforce but it can be done.

"A very vocal number of domestic workers is trying to promote such legislation. They are to be found particularly in New York, California, Ohio, the District of Columbia, and elsewhere.

"The minimum wage is also very important for farmers. In this field there are of course fewer women than men workers. Thousands of farm employees are paid very low wages. England came years ago to set a minimum wage for its farm workers. While there is less demand for coverage of farm labor than for domestic workers, it is in the air."

Bay State Issue

As to the situation which a Massachusetts commission has been studying this past year, Miss Stitt said:

"To cover men workers in intrastate business—mostly the service industries such as hotels, restaurants, and laundries, with also a large group in the retail trade—I feel it would be best to amend the State minimum wage law to let in men as well as women, and then to proceed just as usual.

"This would be better than a separate State wage-hour law for a State that has as good a minimum wage law as Massachusetts and as much experience. Such procedure would mean a separate wage board for each industry rather than a flat rate as in the Federal wage-hour act."

Miss Stitt named Massachusetts' law among the best, as only ten other states make the minimum wage mandatory, a requirement that in this State carries a possible jail sentence for violation.

Speaking of the Consumers' League which gave the luncheon and noting that Mrs. Smith was an active member of the League, Miss Stitt said, "Just 30 years ago the National Consumers' League put state minimum wage legislation for women on its ten-year program. That was in 1910 and that year Miss Florence Kelly of the Consumers' League was invited to Boston by the Women's Trade Union League to talk about minimum wage legislation. In 1911 the Massachusetts Legislature appointed a committee to study such legislation. This commission reported in 1912 and the first State law was passed that year."

Lot of Domestic Worker Is Still Big Labor Problem

The question of household employment remains the last, most serious labor problem, according to Mrs. Jean Collier Brown of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Mrs. Brown, who is leaving Boston today after consultation with officials of the Young Women's Christian Association, has been visiting various sections of the country for the purpose of promoting better wage and hour regulation for the household worker.

"While the wage and hour law and the Social Security Act have improved working conditions for the general employee, there does remain," Mrs. Brown pointed out, "this tremendous blot on our economic set up. And it behooves us to recognize that the next women's crusade should be for better standards and better conditions for these household workers who are at the bottom of the occupational ladder."

Hour Problem Serious

Mrs. Brown, whose ten years of service in the Division of Public Information of the Women's Bureau has brought her in touch with the lot of the domestic employee, says that the problem of hours is the most serious. A recent survey, she related, disclosed the fact that the average domestic was putting in a 75-hour week.

The average wage of this type of woman worker over the country would, Mrs. Brown estimated, amount to between $6 and $8, being higher than this in some sections and even lower in others. She foresees little possibility of union organization for this group. "Any kind of bargaining relationship would have to be radically different from any method now employed," Mrs. Brown predicted.

With over 2,000,000 household employees forming the largest single occupational group of women, the necessity for establishing a standard of skill for the worker and a correspondingly fair standard of wages and hours is urgent, as Mrs. Brown sees it. This can be accomplished, she believes, through a three-fold educational program.

Household employers, Mrs. Brown declared, should be made to see that their best interests lie in the hiring of a worker who is competent and efficient, and that such a workman is worthy of his hire. Employees undertaking domestic work should realize that it requires a high type of manual skill. And the public should realize its responsibility in providing opportunities for household employees to train themselves adequately for that profession.

Fall River Post For Wood Opposed

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—Opposition to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointment of Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, retiring State Auditor, as Chairman of the Fall River Board of Finance, was voiced today by Executive Councilor Joseph P. Clark.

Mr. Clark, a Democrat and a resident of Fall River, said there was nothing personal in his opposition but he felt the appointment should go to a Fall River man or at least to a resident of this district.

Democrats have a 5-to-4 majority in the Council.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Miniature Paintings," by Mrs. Tanner, at 11:00 a. m.

Army Air Base Held Likely In Rhode Island

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Informed persons said today they were confident Rhode Island would offer no objection to Army use of the State's airport at Hillsgrove should military aviation experts recommend establishment of district headquarters there.

The Army Air Corps, which previously had designated Hartford, Conn., as the site for the headquarters and a pursuit squadron of 2,000 men and officers, was studying locations in Rhode Island and near Springfield, Mass., for such a base.

The chief reason given here for probable approval by Rhode Island officials of an Army aviation group at Hillsgrove was the recent change in administration of the State. Persons closely associated with Gov. J. Howard McGrath said they were confident of approval of any Army recommendations for such a base.

Former Gov. William H. Vanderbilt had objected to assignment of Army air groups to the State airport because, he said, the airport was not large enough and private fliers and commercial airlines would be hampered in serving the State.

A recent allocation of $172,000 by the Civil Aeronautics Administration to extend runways at Hillsgrove might remove objections that the field was too small, it was understood.

It also was learned that Rhode Islanders expected the CAA to allocate $365,000 for the Newport, R. I., airport if Congress approved a budget estimate for $29,000,000 for development of airports in the country. Expansion of Newport aviation facilities under such an allocation, it was stated, probably would make the Newport airport suitable for Army purposes.

Representative LeRoy D. Downs (D) of Connecticut said Air Corps officials informed him that the Bridgeport, Conn., airport would not be suitable for the headquarters and pursuit group because of the proximity of the field to a large airplane factory. Mr. Downs said, however, he would seek further consideration for Bridgeport.

Saltonstall Accepts Cut In Guard Bill

Only two hours before the Massachusetts Legislature was scheduled to act on Governor Saltonstall's $350,000 measure to equip the new State Guard, the Governor today announced his willingness to accept the $86,000 reduction made by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

The Governor's announcement was an indication that the Legislative wheels had been greased for quick action on the measure.

The Chief Executive said the smaller amount "will give us a start. If the officers of the Guard find that more money is necessary a further recommendation will be made later on."

Yesterday the Ways and Means Committee reduced the appropriation to $263,826 and cut the number of men and officers in the Guard from 7,000 to 5,000. At that time questions arose as to whether the Governor would make a fight to obtain the whole amount. However, it is understood the Chief Executive will let the Legislature decide what is the proper amount.

The House of Representatives rushed all readings of the Bill granting the Federal Government a lease on portions of Shawme State Forest adjoining Camp Edwards today, and the Senate was expected to complete its passage under suspension of rules in time for Governor Saltonstall to sign the measure tonight. The lease, extending artillery practice ranges, was recommended in the Governor's message.

The House Democrats, in a caucus, voted to support an amendment to the appropriation bill to prohibit use of the State Guard appropriation to call out the organization in a labor dispute. Representative Joseph H. Downey (D) of Boston, submitted the amendment, which was ruled out of order by Speaker Herter. A roll call was held to determine whether the point of order would be upheld.

On the other hand, Republican members were confident that the measure would be given all its necessary readings in the House and Senate today and be placed upon Governor Saltonstall's desk for his signature by nightfall.

Foes of War Aid Held 'Hitler Aides'

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 9 (AP)—American citizens who maintain that more United States aid to Britain will involve this country in war were characterized by Federal Judge John A. Peters as "Hitler's agents—innocent but dumb."

Addressing 112 persons admitted to citizenship, the judge told them to "stand behind our President" in his recommendations for all-out aid to Britain and urged them to not listen "to propaganda of citizens born here" or "be deceived by those who cry out that more help for England will get us into war. Such help is the best way to keep out of war."

He said such antiaid persons were "doing exactly what Hitler would gladly pay big money to have done."

Among those naturalized were former citizens of 16 nations, five of which now are at war.

Collector Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Senate confirmed today the nomination of Frank H. Duffy, Jr., to be Collector of Customs at St. Albans, Vt.

New Films on Boston Screens—Music, Dance, and Theater News

'Four Mothers' and the Lemps; A Movie Tour Around Ireland

Though the title of "Four Mothers" might seem to connote preoccupation with maternal problems, the newest of the series of pictures about the Lemp family gives as much attention to Adam Lemp as to his daughters, and possibly a little more. All of the familiar characters have returned to the screen—this time at the Paramount and Fenway—and they are set forth by the players previously associated with the roles. Claude Rains is again the temperamental Adam, with his fondness for classical music. Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane and Gale Page are the Lemp sisters; and Jeffrey Lynn, Eddie Albert, Frank McHugh, and Dick Foran are the husbands. May Robson bustles about as Aunt Etta, and there are infants, who claim a share of the attention. The family by this time has grown so large that it takes some time to introduce them all to the audience and considerable ingenuity to provide things for them to do.

But once they have all been brought before the camera it appears that the family and many of the townspeople have been making money through a Lemp development of Florida real estate. Before long, a hurricane and tidal wave sweep away their profits and leave them with a sizable debt. The collapse also confronts them with a considerable measure of animosity among their neighbors.

The situation looks difficult, but they are a resourceful lot of young folks, and Adam is a determined gentleman too. By the time the story has ended the skies have brightened once more. Adam has received striking recognition of his musical standing, and though considerable changes take place in the old homestead the family is established once more in substantial fashion in the Lemp property.

Those who have seen the earlier pictures in the series will have a general notion of what to expect in this one. There are homely domestic details, pleasant interludes of music at home, a more ambitious concert episode, some frictions and misunderstandings, and bits of humor.

May Robson is to be seen again in the companion feature at the Paramount and Fenway, "Texas Rangers Ride Again," a Western about cattle thieves and the steps employed to foil their schemes. Among the players are John Howard, Ellen Drew, and Akim Tamiroff.

★ ★ ★

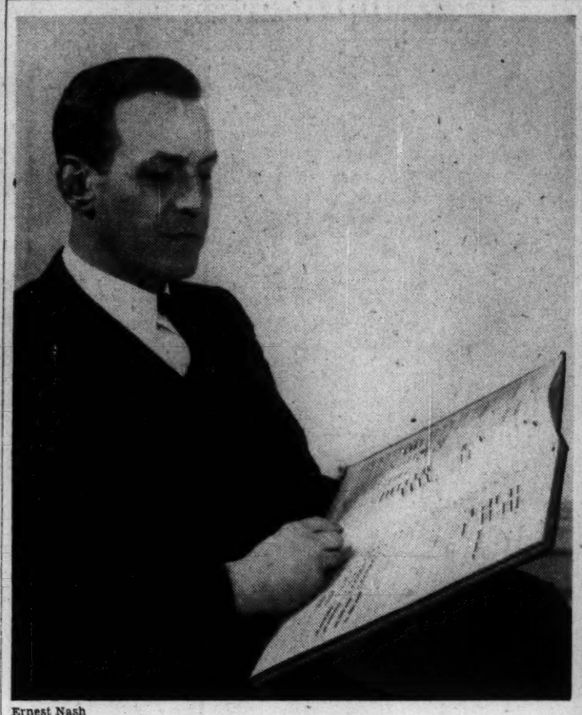
'Here Is Ireland'

The Fine Arts Theater yesterday inaugurated Pat Stanton's color film, "Here Is Ireland," released by Irish-American Film Corporation. Mr. Stanton has made an extended tour of Ireland, taking in, one would gather, virtually all the famous scenes and sights of the country. The program carries an imposing list of places visited and dignitaries seen, in both Eire and Ulster. The personages introduced on the screen include President Hyde and Prime Minister De Valera of Eire.

This attempt to cover the entire island in a single feature-length film has resulted in an incomplete representation. Covering so much ground, there is time only for the briefest pause at each point; and the information imparted often amounts to only a sentence or two to a town. Consequently those already well acquainted with Ireland will find themselves in the most advantageous position as listeners. The narrator, moreover, has not yet attained to the facility and address of more practised travel lecturers.

Yesterday there was considerable trouble with the projector, due perhaps to problems connected with color film, but this without doubt will be overcome in subsequent showings.

The Fine Arts bill is completed by a newsreel, a Rube Goldberg short, and other items.



Ernest Nash

Stanley Chapple

Guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the concerts of Jan. 24-25.

Richard Tucker

Carmalita Maracci

Who will make her Boston bow with her dance company next Monday and Wednesday evenings.

David Berns

Lawrence Tibbett

Who will sing in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Modern American Paintings

In the exhibiting hall of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts have been hung oil paintings by artists of the American vanguard. Such a display represents a departure from school custom and it indicates a liberal policy on the part of Russell T. Smith, recently appointed director of the school.

The current exhibition is intended to acquaint students at first hand with workmanship of notable contemporary painters. While occupied with the elements of picture making, and with problems concerning the use of pigment, they have a good opportunity to study rounded technique in operation, the professional approach, the mature handling.

The students may find themselves perplexed by many of the canvases. If they still find the Parisian methods unpalatable, there are canvases by contemporaries who follow the middle path. Robert Brackman is the academician, who rounds out his forms, secures a likeness. He is craftsmanly, attentive, patient. In Reginald Marsh they will see the capacity to draw, and to be graphic and descriptive.

Morris Kantor's pictures have not the outward evidences of disturbance and sensationalism; they are reserved, nicely executed, symbolical. Certain artists sing out in rounded phrases. Mr. Kantor merely hints with a cogent gesture, a telling tonality. Charles Sheeler is an exponent of the new realism. While some artists avoid the machine deliberately, Mr. Sheeler faces it head on, depicting its orderly shapes and smooth surfaces. While he has learned a great deal from photography, his pictures say a good deal more.

Other exhibitors are Bernard Karfiol, Julian Levi, Nicolai Cikobsky, and de Martino. **D. A.**

Pavlova Memorial Show

A Pavlova Memorial Exhibition has been arranged by the Museum of Modern Art Dance Archives. It is being held in the Auditorium Gallery of the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street, New York, and will remain open to the public through January.

The exhibition, selected from the Collection of the Museum's Dance Archives, includes five sculptures of the dancer by Paul de Boulongue and Georges Lavroff, and two porcelain statuettes of Pavlova as the Dragonfly modelled by the dancer herself. Two small bronzes sculptured in 1914 and in 1921 by Malvina Hoffman will be lent to the exhibition by Miss Hoffman.

Students of the dance will be interested in a comprehensive group of photographs tracing Pavlova's career from her early days in the Imperial Theater School to her last dancing tour. Another point of interest is a series of caricatures of Pavlova's dance instructors by the brothers Serge and Nicolas Legat. These are illuminating documents of the Russian Ballet from 1890 to 1908. Also on view will be two drawings of Pavlova's foot by Savely Sorine, as well as numerous programs and posters.

Martha Graham

Who will give a master dance course, Jan. 12 and 26, and March 2, under auspices of the Boston Dance Council.

Francescatti Program

Zino Francescatti, violinist, will be the artist at the next Morning Musicale, Wednesday, Jan. 15, in the Hotel Statler Ballroom. His program will be made up of Tartini's Concerto in D minor; the Adagio and Fugue from Bach's Sonata in C major for violin alone; Paganini's Caprice No. 24, edited by the violinist; Debussy's Sonate, and miscellany by Tomasy, Sarasate, and Falla.

Disney Films Planned

Walt Disney expects to offer two full-length features — "The Reluctant Dragon" and "Bambi"—during the current year. He will also make 20 short subjects. "Dumbo, the Flying Elephant" is another Disney feature in process. In 1942, the studio expects to make "Peter Pan" and "The Wind in the Willows." The company has 28 short subjects in production.

More About Maracci

"Of Carmalita Maracci one must either write at great length or content oneself with the brief statement that she is among the elect of the dance.

"Maracci uses the Spanish dance as the base for her work. But she is a master of several actual techniques. Her compositions seek to penetrate beneath the exterior of the Spanish dances and reveal the character of the people who dance them. They are studies of poignant disappointment, of national defeat, of aimless drifting, of boasting and swagger and roguishness. In her slight body there is tremendous power, in her mind there is imagination and high intelligence, in her technique there is every element to enable her to express whatever she wishes."

★ ★ ★

The above paragraphs are from Joseph Arnold Kaye's review in Dance Magazine of Maracci's formal New York debut at the St. James Theater, Dec. 31, 1939.

Of the same occasion Albertina Vitak wrote in The American Dancer, "A new, exciting and intensely dynamic personality, Carmalita Maracci. She is brilliantly talented, with a unique and individual style stemming mainly from the Spanish idiom with some subtle use of ballet. Highly skilled technically, she has a beautiful sensitive line with exquisite control. Every move, even to her smart carriage, is made to give its utmost value."

Both critics mentioned a somewhat exaggerated style and an excessive use of facial expression. Indeed, at that performance hairpins did fly, a fan was broken in the dancer's hands, and small outcries escaped from her lips. The vocalism was not entirely inaudible in the front rows. To the present writer, the intensity was not affected, but a natural expression of fiery temperament, inherent in the dancer and her dances.

It was an extraordinary program and an extraordinary performance. The "Cante Jondo" was like no other Deep Song before it. In "Live for the One Who Bore You" she emphasized the spirality of the Spanish dance by twirling exhaustlessly on a piano stool on a raised platform. The "Two Caprices—Spain à la Française and Cantina—" which brought down the house and required repetition, the "Lament for the Death of a Bullfighter," "Another Goyescas," were far from the conventional idea of Spanish dancing. These compositions are Maracci's own, originally conceived and interpreted.

★ ★ ★

At that time she was supported by three girls who appeared with her in the suite, "Iberian Folk Themes"—a cross-section of Spanish life—"Sephardic" (Jewish); "Flamenco" (Gypsy); "Pavana" (Aristocratic); "Jota" (Peasant); and a final "Synthesis." This season she is supported by four girls and a new male partner, Paul Godkin, formerly of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Her pianist is Nino Albanese, who has composed much of the music for her programs.

Fresh from new triumphs this season in New York, where she has broken all precedent at the Y. M. H. A. Dance Theater by appearing there by popular demand three times in a single month, Maracci and her company will be seen in Jordan Hall on Monday and Wednesday evenings, Jan. 13 and 15—a dance event definitely not to be missed. **M. L.**

Graham Recital Jan. 20

Martha Graham's dance recital is now scheduled for Jan. 20, at the Mansfield Theater, New York. It had previously been announced for Jan. 19, at the Cort.

News of the Stage

The premiere of S. N. Behrman's play, in prospect at the Plymouth, has been postponed from Monday to Tuesday evening. Philip Merivale, who has the leading role opposite Ina Claire, was signed for the part late last week and has hurried East to prepare for the opening.

★ ★ ★

"George Washington Slept Here," George Kaufman's and Moss Hart's play which opened at the Plymouth Theater in Boston late in September, will reach its one hundredth performance in New York at the Lyceum Theater Saturday night.

★ ★ ★

Ruth Draper and Paul Draper, according to report in New York, plan to go on tour in February with their joint program of monologues and dances. Boston is mentioned in the itinerary along with Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Washington. The current engagement in New York at the Booth Theater will end Saturday night.

★ ★ ★

Barry Fitzgerald and Margo are to head the cast for "Tanyard Street" which is to be presented at the Little Theater during the week on Jan. 20.

At the Telepix

The Telepix Cinema brings to its screen Friday the Ballet of the Paris Opera, views of the great Mediterranean ports, Carole Lombard's joke on Director Hitchcock, a film on political racketeering, varied sport reels, cartoons, and 30 minutes of news.

A History of the Theater

A History of the Theater, by George Freedley and John A. Reeves. New York: Crown Publishers. $3.

There are 418 illustrations in this volume, a fact that should have weight with those in search of a history of the world's theater. For it has been a defect of some theater books in recent years that, while they were satisfactorily written, they attempted to describe elements that can be presented in pictures without lengthy resort to words.

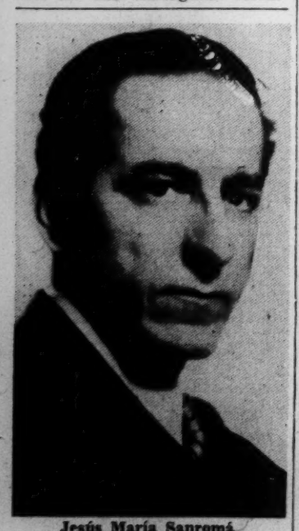
Presentation of Egyptian hieroglyphic material lends a new vividness to a little understood subject. Supplementing photographs of the Greek theater remains, there are pictures of the statuettes of the actors in Attic comedies. Old engravings illustrate the stage presentations of the Renaissance.

Using 1870 as an arbitrary date marking the beginning of the theater of America as we know it today, this book devotes more than half its 688 pages to the modern drama. The authors quickly trace the establishment, by the eighties, of a characteristically American play, owing much at first to the playwrighting methods manifested in French and German farces, but finding a native form in the war plays of Bronson Howard and William Gillette, and in their later satirical comedies and domestic dramas, the melodramas of James A. Herne, and the topical farces of Charles Hoyt.

The great stage families are discussed—the Drews, the Barrymores, the Davenports—with their contributions to the prestige of the American theater. David Belasco's expert stage management is placed in its due perspective, together with the final managerial accomplishment of Augustin Daly, Charles Frohman and others.

They were of the period of a great day in the French theater, and that subject is handled in its proper place in time, together with Ibsen, Gogol, and the stage of a flowering time in Italy. Spain is comprehensively discussed in its theater manifestations, together with the modern Irish Theater, the pre-Nazi German theater's large accomplishments, the Moscow Art Theater's rich history, and the twentieth-century stage artists of England and the United States—dramatists, players, directors, and scenic designers.

The theater's whole story is here in rich condensation, sympathetically analyzed and soundly appraised, with good working supplements in the form of an extended bibliography and a voluminous index.



Jesús María Sanromá

Who will appear in Jordan Hall, Jan. 14, for his first Boston piano recital in five years.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Battle of Angels," by Tennessee Williams, starring Miriam Hopkins. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Revue

Shubert—
"Crazy With the Heat," starring Willie Howard and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Musical Play

Colonial—
"Lady in the Dark," presented by Sam H. Harris. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Heinrich Gebhard, soloist. 8:15.

Civic Repertory Music Hall, Huntington Avenue—
Concert by the Chamber Opera Company of the Young Artists Association. Ballet "Man with the Moustachio," presented by the Hans Wiener Workshop Group. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Pygmalion," Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Sarajevo," with John Lodge. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane and Gale Page. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," in color. 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. B. C. pictures: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Information Please." 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 1:30, 5:40, 9:45. "The Perfect Specimen," Errol Flynn and Joan Blondell. 3:45, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard, Artie Shaw, Burgess Meredith, Charles Butterworth. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:55 a. m., 3:25, 6:50, 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:40. B. C.-Tennessee football. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

Paramount—
"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane and Gale Page. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9. "Give Us Wings," featuring the Dead End Kids. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:05.

Scollay—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"See Why," "Power and the Land." "Radio's Take It or Leave It." "Hollywood's Picture People." "Alice in Movieland." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:35 a. m., 3:25, 6:50, 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:40. B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

Telepix—
Ripley's "Believe It or Not." "Gay Havanas." "Power and the Land." "Hollywood Night Club." "Take It or Leave It" (Quiz). "Tricks of the Camera." Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"I Was a Spy." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "The Great Plane Robbery." 11:03 a. m., 1:33, 4:03, 6:33, 9:03.

Tremont—
"Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. 10:25 a. m., 2:05, 5:50, 9:50. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 12:10, 3:55, 7:40.

Uptown—
"The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and M. Carroll. 2:30, 6:05, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Grapes of Wrath," Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. "Viva Cisco Kid." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Christmas in July Dick Powell. "I'm Still Alive," K. Taylor. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Argentine Nights." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "A Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly and Allan Jones. 2, 5, 8:05. "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields and Una Merkel. 3:50, 6:55, 9:55.

Brookline Village: "Love, Honor, and Oh, Baby." 2:05, 5:20, 8:15. "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "March of Time." 2:45, 6, 9:30.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:08, 9:08. "Laddie," John Carroll. 1:45 and 7:45.
Dorchester: "The Ape," Boris Karloff. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:05, 9:20. "Laddie" John Carroll. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy Jeanette MacDonald. 3:14, 9:20. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 3:06, 9:25. "Little Bit of Heaven." 1:36, 7:55.
Park: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Captain Caution." "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:12, 9:12. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:54, 7:54.
Hyde Park: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:1a, 9:15. "On the Spot," Frankie Darro. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Escape," Robert Taylor and Norma Shearer. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:10, 8:55. "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 2:11, 6:25, 9:39. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:35, 4:49, 8:03.
Mystic: "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. 2, 7, 10. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.
Orpheum: "Lucky Partners," Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and F. Lederer. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Laddie," Tim Holt. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. 3:10, 8:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45, 8. "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:17, 9:32.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 1:45 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. "Hit Parade of 1941." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Submarine," George Brent. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Laddie," 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Street of Memories," Lynne Roberts. "Danger on Wheels," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.
Strand: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Girls Under 21," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Girls Under 21," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. "Queen of the Yukon," 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn. "Pop Always Pays," Leon Errol. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Hit Parade of 1941." 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "No Time for Comedy." "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Spring Parade of 1941," Deanna Durbin. "Captain Caution." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "I Married Adventure," Mrs. Osa Johnson. 2:10, 7:55. "Four Sons," Don Ameche and Mary Beth Hughes. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Street of Memories." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge. "Knute Rockne-All-American," Pat O'Brien. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Private Affairs," "Beyond Tomorrow." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan "Hit Parade of 1941." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Hit Parade of 1941." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 3:20, 8:04. "Sailor's Lady." 2:15, 6:43, 9:48.

Amusements

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL Last 4 Times Tonight 8:30 Mat. Sat. 2:30
Sam H. Harris Presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
In a Musical Play
"LADY IN THE DARK"
by Moss Hart
Music by Kurt Weill, Lyrics by Ira Gershwin
Production by Hassard Short
● No One Will Be Seated During First Scene ●

PLYMOUTH—1 WEEK BEG. TUES. JAN. 14
Mail Orders Now — Seats Today
INA CLAIRE—PHILIP MERIVALE
IN S. N. BEHRMAN'S NEW PLAY
'THE TALLEY METHOD'
DIRECTED BY HERMAN SHUMLIN
Evs. 55c to $2.75 Thurs.-Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20

SHUBERT LAST 3 Days TONIGHT 8:30 Mat. Sat. 2:30
WILLIE HOWARD AND LUELLA GEAR
Crazy WITH THE *Heat*
NEW MUSICAL REVUE
Evs.: $1.10-$3.30. Mats.: Wed. 55c-$2.20. Sat. 55c-$2.75

LAST WEEKS
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE Phone Com. 4420 Evs. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN
Evs. $1.—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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GINGER ROGERS
Kitty Foyle
CO-FEATURE
The SAINT IN PALM SPRINGS
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LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
25c 'til 1 P. M., plus 3c Tax
Clark GABLE • *Hedy* LAMARR
COMRADE X
Plus "GALLANT SONS"
Jackie Cooper — Bonita Granville

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Fred Astaire
Paulette Goddard, Artie Shaw & Band
"SECOND CHORUS"
Also "Michael Shayne, Private Detective"

SOUTH STATION LIB 5560
ENTIRE GAME, B·C vs TENN 2½ HR. PROGRAM
RADIO'S TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT • Don DUCK • U·S·POWER • HOLLYWOOD • Walter CATLETT

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
"FOUR MOTHERS"
Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane
Lola Lane, Gale Page
Also "Texas Rangers Ride Again"

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents
BUDAPEST
Quartet This Sat. Eve., Jordan Hall
Only available seats $1.65 and $2.20

TIBBETT
This Sun. Aft., SYMPHONY HALL
A few seats at $1.65. Balance $2.20 up
(Steinway)

MARACCI
Great Spanish Dancer with her company
"A wild gypsy-like Spanish and most exquisite academic ballet technic." Martin, N. Y. Times.
Evs.: Jan. 13 and 15 in JORDAN HALL
Mon. Eve. 55c, 83c, $1.10—NOTHING HIGHER
Wed. Eve. $1.10 and $1.65

SANROMA
Popular Spanish-American Pianist
Next Tues. Eve., in JORDAN HALL
Tickets: $2.20 to 55c
(Baldwin)

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"MAKING SHOW-SHOP HISTORY" —Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times
ETHEL WATERS in HER MUSICAL HIT
CABIN IN THE SKY
with TODD DUNCAN, REX INGRAM
KATHERINE DUNHAM and Her Dancers
Evs. 1.10-3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 1.10-2.75
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.

IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars
and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c. SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN.

★ ★ If it's a B. G. De Sylva Musical — It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—*Atkinson, Times*
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. Th., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A Perfect Musical."—*Walter Winchell*
William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theat., West 47th St. CI. 6-5257
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"Great Fun."—*ANDERSON, Journ.-Amer.*
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. TOM'W & WED. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN *presents*
COWL *A New Comedy by* JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. Cl. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience.
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st. W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8270
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

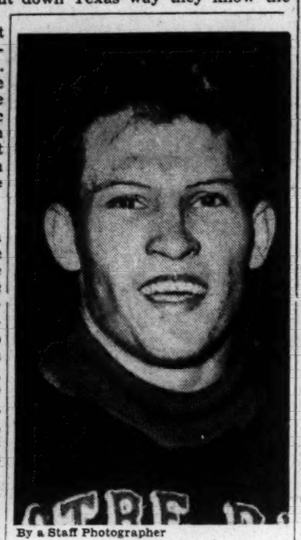
The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 328 Seats All Parts. $1.10

Fred Wolcott in V. F. W. Dash and Hurdles—Washington Sextet Fulfills Prophecies

Rice Institute Star Will Show Here in Two Events

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those in charge of rounding up track and field athletes for Saturday's Veterans of Foreign Wars meet at the Garden are doing another great job. Once again the V. F. W. carnival will be a parade of the nation's top-ranking stars. However, all faces will not be familiar. Freddie Wolcott, for instance. Few fans in this part of the country have ever heard of Freddie and not more than one or two have ever seen him in action. But down Texas way they know the young man as a sensation.



By a Staff Photographer
Greg Rice
Former Notre Dame star who will run at the Boston Garden tomorrow night is the 1941 A. A. U. Sullivan award holder.

Wolcott, to date, has done most of his running on cinders, specializing in the sprints and hurdles. Only once has he competed on the indoor boards. Two years ago he was in the Amateur Athletic Union 65-meter dash at Madison Square Garden, but was shut out in his trial heat. He will run in both the 50-yard dash and the hurdles here Saturday.

May Break Tie

At Rice Institute, Wolcott's alma mater, they will tell you how he won 39 consecutive high hurdle races, heats and finals, until he ran up against our own Ed Dugger of Tufts last June at Minneapolis. On that occasion the Jumbo star stripped the Texan of his National Collegiate A. A. crown, and lowered the record to 13.9 seconds. However, in the A. A. U. race on the Pacific Coast in July, Wolcott won in 13.9 and evened his score with Dugger. Saturday's race may be the tie-breaker.

The tall Texan can be expected to put up a bold front in the Arthur Duffey dash, also. He has been as fast as 9.5 seconds for 100 yards. The boy made an appearance on the gridiron this fall, with Jess Neeley's Rice Owls, but running with cleats apparently had no effect on his speed in track shoes. He won the recent Sugar Bowl high hurdles for the third time. Freddie also holds the world record for the furlong low hurdles, a 22.3 seconds figure which Dugger pushed him to last year at Princeton.

Tolmich Doubles

In the hurdles here, Wolcott will battle Ed Smith, the Big Ten Conference champion from Michigan; Walter Hall, another Tufts ace, and Allan Tolmich, the former Wayne University star, now competing unattached. Tolmich, too, will double in the invitation dash, with Fritz Vietor and Frankie Zeimetz also entered. Vietor won the event last year, with Ken Clapp and Tolmich trailing him in that order. Dugger and Hall will probably compete in the New England dash, but not in the invitation event. Tolmich, by the way, is the indoor A. A. U. titleholder.

The 880-yard invitation race field was swelled today with the arrival of Howie Borck's signed entry. Howie is the former intercollegiate champion from Manhattan College, who now teaches school in Rhode Island. His best year was 1938, his last at Manhattan, when he performed brilliantly on the Jasper relay quarter, along with winning the I. C. 4-A. 600-yard crown indoors, with a 1m. 12s. record; the I. C. 4-A. outdoor mile, which he did in 4m. 13.9s., and the A. A. U. senior 800 meters, which he captured in 1m. 51.5s.

* * *

With one spot yet to be filled in the 880-yard field, the line-up at the moment includes Borck, John Borican, Charley Beetham and Campbell Kane. A year ago in the V. F. W. meet, Beetham and Kane finished one-two.

* * *

John Munski of Missouri, who outlasted Walter Mehl and Chuck Fenske in the recent Sugar Bowl mile, has entered that event here Saturday. Munski's time outdoors at New Orleans was 4m. 15.2s., which gave him a two-yard edge on Mehl.

* * *

All invitation winners at the Sugar Bowl meet are coming here. Fred Wolcott, who captured the 120-yard high hurdles there; Gene Littler, winner of the 440; Greg Rice, first in the three-mile; Campbell Kane, victor at 880 yards, and Munski. Littler goes in the 600 against John Campbell, Jim Herbert and Roy Cochran.

Yale Coaches Given Year's Notification

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP)—Yale coaches with one exception received a year's "notice" of their discharge today, but Elis' Athletic Director Ogden Miller tempered the action by intimating some might be retained.

Miller, insisted that while this "notice" meant the coaches could feel free to seek other positions, the purpose mainly was to put "somewhat uncertain relations long existing between the university and the coaching staffs on an understandable and more permanent basis."

Nelson Unaffected

Only Emerson (Spike) Nelson, whose surprise appointment as head football coach was announced Jan. 4, was unaffected.

The Yale athletic boss said he planned to work out individual and more permanent contracts covering a period beyond Jan. 15, 1941, and would start interviewing the coaches on Monday.

Yale News Speaks

The Yale News editorially said: "It is hoped . . . the alumni will not read into Mr. Miller's announcement sinister implications. Yale is not firing all its coaches, nor is it de - emphasizing intercollegiate athletics.

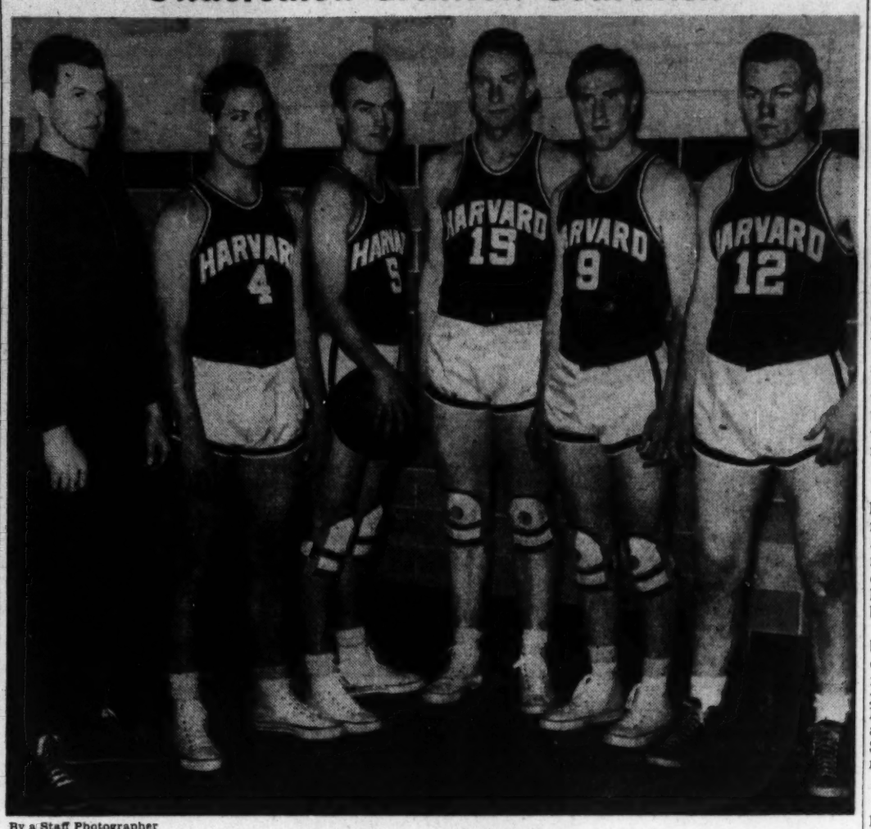
"Hitherto there has been an informal, but none the less binding, 'understanding' between the Athletic Association and the individual coach, which could be terminated on 12 months' notice or on payment of 12 months' salary in lieu of such a warning. Mr. Miller's letter, while it contained such a notice, does not mean that in 1942 all the present coaches will be replaced, but rather that on Jan. 15, 1942, Yale will inaugurate a new policy regarding the 'terms of full-time coaches.' . . .

Must Retrench

"It should be emphasized, however, that while the awkwardness and inflexibility of the 'agreement' system are considerations, the main reason for the change as announced by Mr. Miller is simple economy. The Athletic Association is faced with a hundred thousand dollar deficit and must retrench. . . . A certain amount of fireworks is inevitable, but there is every reason to believe that once the smoke has cleared away the athletic situation will be healthier for all concerned."

Miller was reported in New York today.

Undefeated Crimson Courtmen



By a Staff Photographer

Face Hardest Test Tomorrow

Harvard's varsity basketball team has been victorious in five straight games this winter, its latest triumph being its 44-40 overtime win last night over Army at West Point. Coach Wes Fesler's team will get its hardest test of the current campaign tomorrow night, however, when Dartmouth's Eastern Intercollegiate League champions come to Cambridge. Reading from left to right: Coach Wes Fesler, Joe Romano, Capt. Frannie Simpson, Ed Rothschild, Bud Finnegan, and Ed Buckley. Buckley, left guard, was high scorer last night with 22 points.

League Leading Eagles Here to Meet Olympics

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shortly before the present Eastern Amateur Hockey League campaign began back in November, the know-it-alls around the circuit put their heads together and nodded sagely, "Washington is the team to beat this year, all right."

So far that prophecy has come true, and the know-it-alls are still nodding in agreement, "We told you so."

The Washington club, a newcomer to the league two winters ago, has run a front race all the way this season. It won the Hershey Cup for winning the most points over the first third of the schedule, and is still leading the five other clubs in the championship standing.

Only in the Boardwalk Cup series—which covers the second third of the schedule—has it fallen behind at all, and that is chiefly because it has played fewer games than the present leader, Baltimore.

Meet Olympics

Coach Redvers MacKenzie brings his Washington Eagles here tonight to meet the Boston Olympics at the Garden, and it will be the first local appearance of the southerners since they spoiled Boston's home début in the Eastern League by taking a pair of contests.

MacKenzie, incidentally, used to be the coach of the Atlantic City entry. In fact, he directed the fortunes of the Sea Gulls for nine years during which they won two National A. A. U. championships and the championship of the Tri-State League, which in 1933 was replaced by the Eastern League.

Took Players

When Washington joined the league, MacKenzie not only moved down from Atlantic City, but took all of the Sea Gull players with him. The Eagles did not come far from winning the title last season, being beaten by Baltimore, and they then laid the foundation for the prophecies which went the rounds when the present campaign opened.

As the Eagles arrived in Boston this afternoon, they found themselves tied with the Olympics for second place in the Boardwalk series. They also found that if they hoped to dissolve that tie in their own favor, they would have to hit on all cylinders at the Garden this evening to pass a stubborn Boston sextet.

Sullivan Back Soon

One of the best pieces of news to make its appearance concerning the Olympics today was that their star left wing, Danny Sullivan, will not be out of action as long as was at first thought. Danny, last year's Dartmouth captain who injured his knee at the end of last Saturday's game with New York, may possibly be back at his old post with Frankie Spain and Paul Guibord tomorrow night. If not, then he should be back Saturday, when the locals play at River Vale.

Coach Hago Harrington said this morning that nothing had occurred in practice last night to deter him from his plans to use two newcomers tonight—Eddie Barry, formerly of Northeastern, at left wing with Junie Allen and Johnny Fitzgerald, and Ray McCarthy at defense with Al Yourkewicz.

McCarthy to Dress

McCarthy, he declared, will definitely get into uniform whether the missing Harry Martin shows up in the dressing-room at game time or not. "I intend to keep Harry on the sidelines for a while when he shows up," he said, "for I do not believe he is in condition. In fact, he may be in the Army, for all I know, for I haven't heard from him since Christmas."

Prior to the Olympics-Washington game, the Boston Reds will play the "97" Club in an exhibition game. This preliminary tilt will begin at 6 p. m. Tomorrow evening the Seniors will tackle the second-place Baltimore Orioles at the Garden.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Washington
Jeremiah, lw		rw, Rossignol
Spain, c		c, McBride
Guibord, rw		lw, Germann
Anderson, ld		rd, Burrage
Thompson, rd		ld, Knipfel
Pollich, g		g, Colvin

Boston spares: Belland, Desrosiers, Stubbs, Barry, Allen, Fitzgerald, Yourkewicz, McCarthy.
Washington spares: McCurry, Courteau, Pranschke, Mailley, Burns, Dewey, MacBeth, McTeer.
Face-off at 8:30 p. m.
Preliminary game at 6 p. m.

Schaefer Given Small Chance Of Catching Hoppe

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Young Jake Schaefer finally checked Champion Willie Hoppe's runaway pace in their challenge match for the world's three-cushion billiard title, but he was given little chance of catching the New Yorker in today's final two blocks.

The 1940 tournament winner lost his first block to Schaefer last night, but still held a 100-point lead as they headed into today's two 60-point blocks.

Hoppe had 360 points, executed in 312 innings of play, while Schaefer, runner-up in last year's tournament, had 260.

Schaefer got the jump on Hoppe last night, after losing five straight blocks, and at the end of five innings held a 12-to-6 lead. Hoppe whittled this to four points in 36 innings, but got no closer and the match ended in the 76th inning with the Cleveland star possessing 68 points and Hoppe 60.

Sports Around the Hub

President Adams Pacifies Hollett

Neither Flash Hollett nor Mel Hill was happy about leaving the Bruins to play for Hershey. Hollett actually balked and was ready to pack up and go to Toronto, retiring from hockey. President Weston Adams of the Bruins pacified the big fellow, however, with what is understood to be a promise. If the present youngsters up from Hershey make good in two weeks, Hollett probably will be traded or sold to another club. If they do not make good, Flash will return to the Bruins.

* * *

Unlike big league baseball clubs, major hockey teams are not required by law to ask waivers on a player before shipping him to the minors. Otherwise, Hollett would never have been allowed to pass out of the N. H. L. At least four other clubs would have stopped him at the waiver line.

* * *

John Kieran, noted sports expert and a star on Information Please of the radio lanes, will sit at the head table Jan. 30 when the local baseball scribes hold their fifth annual banquet at the Copley-Plaza. John will be called upon by Toastmaster Jack Conway to say a few words, and when John gets up before the "mike," they usually are interesting words.

The scribes had hoped that Moe Berg, the bull pen professor of the Red Sox, would come to Boston for the dinner. When it was learned that John Kieran would be here, the boys seemed confident that Moe would accompany his New York friend to the Hub. However, it now becomes known that Berg is planning a South American trip with a group of college professors in the near future, which forces Kieran to make the long and treacherous journey here by his lonesome.

* * *

The Boston City Club honors the victorious B. C. Eagles at a dinner tonight in the Chamber of Commerce building. It will be the first time a college team was so honored by the Chamber. Last spring dinners were given to the Red Sox and Bees, and were highly successful. Incidentally, tickets were still available for the Eagles' affair late this afternoon.

* * *

Shorts . . . Fifty-four school teams have entered Saturday afternoon's Eastern Seaboard Relay Carnival at the Boston Garden . . . As the previous high was 56 teams, a new record should be established before the starting gun . . . Walter Dubzinski, second-string Eagle grid center, was the guest of honor at the City Hall Auditorium in Gardner, Mass., last night . . . Several other B. C. players attended the dinner . . . The second annual reunion of the Hillcrest Tennis Club of Brighton is scheduled for tomorrow evening in the Brighthelmstone Club headquarters in Allston . . . Lynn Classical want Henry Toczylowski of B. C. to coach its football team . . . Lou Kolls, released by the American League, will umpire in the American Association next season.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	15	7	1	67	47	31
Detroit	12	6	6	58	44	30
Boston	8	7	7	74	55	23
Rangers	8	4	5	65	64	21
Chicago	8	10	5	51	59	21
Montreal	8	13	3	52	64	19
Americans	6	12	5	43	76	15

PRE-VIEW the 1941 Home and Apartment Values

To give readers an idea of what's available in New England Homes and Apartments for 1941, The Christian Science Monitor will publish on January 10, a Real Estate page. Here will be presented pictures and articles of wide interest on a variety of real estate subjects. Here also will be advertisements from real estate organizations, giving helpful information about homes and apartments in New England. Be sure to look for the

***Special* Real Estate Page**
to be published January 10 in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Flash Hollett May Be Traded After Two-Week Trial Period

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

William "Flash" Hollett has gone to Hershey and no one knows for how long. The big likeable, easy-going utility player is the third active Boston Bruin in point of service. Capt. Dit Clapper is the oldest, with Bill Cowley next, although the Flash arrived on the scene the same season Cowley did, but was relegated to the minor league team, then known as the Bruin Cubs, for a term.

Probably because Flash is likeable and easy going, rather than his inability to play hockey, is the reason for his being sent down to the minors. Year in and year out Hollett has been a handy man and often a valuable man. Of late he has not been rough and tough enough to suit some, and an unhappy existence has developed.

He was never a great hockey player in every meaning of the word great, but he has plugged many a gaping hole in the Bruin line-up when emergency arose. He has played defense and all forward posts commendably. During recent seasons he has done nothing other than substitute for others and has not been considered an eligible candidate for any one post.

Held in Reserve

Although the Bruins are preparing a roster that soon will exclude Hollett entirely, he is being held by the club a couple of weeks to see how well the youngsters from Hershey go. From general utility star he has dropped to utility-utility, and probably never will don a Bruin uniform again unless it is deemed urgently necessary. His next move may be to another major league club.

The story on Hollett was one of an ambitious kid who wanted to continue in sport and adapted himself where others would have failed. And in the present condition of crushing reverse to his fondest hopes, he is likely to rise and star again.

Back in the summer of 1932 Hollett was unknown to hockey circles. He played a neat game of box-lacrosse for Conn Smythe and at the conclusion of the season, when it appeared the box-lacrosse game had no future, Hollett was reluctant to drop out of sport. Smythe had wide hockey interests and Hollett had an idea.

Had Confidence

At that age and time he had more confidence than is customary for the average individual. He breezed into Smythe's office one day and begged, argued and bluffed his way into a trial at professional hockey, although his previous experience had been in an obscure amateur city league team in Ottawa.

Evidently Smythe was sold on the youngster's enthusiasm, for it is hard to believe that young Hollett actually argued or bluffed his way past the hockey knowledge of the Toronto Maple Leaf manager. At any rate, Smythe gave Hollett some sort of contract, a pair of skates and sent him to Syracuse. His first appearances in practice were worse than imaginable, but the enthusiasm was there.

Handling Syracuse was Eddie Powers, former coach of the Boston Tigers and an understanding and patient hockey mentor with those who would and could learn. Hollett practiced daily and never ceased trying. Before the season ended he was getting into games and Powers recommended advancement.

Purchased by Adams

The next season he spent time with Syracuse, Toronto and wound up the season on loan to the Ottawa Senators in the National Hockey League. He played pretty fair defense and the next year turned out with the Leafs. His part was small, however, for Toronto had plenty of defense material and Hollett was not seeing too much action.

One of the veteran Boston hockey writers, Bill Grimes, heard the Hollett story of success, talked with him and found the youngster still cocky and ready to issue statements that made good copy. He wrote at length regarding the boy and his fame spread round the circuit faster than his hockey could improve. Weston Adams, President of the Bruins, liked the possibilities in the boy and bought him from Toronto for $16,500 before he had won so much as a regular position in the majors.

A little more minor league experience was thought necessary and Hollett donned a Bruin Cub uniform for a season where he played steadily and improved in an amazing fashion. In the 1936-36 season Hollett took his place in the major league line-up of Bruins and he has played an important part in the progress of the team until now.

Flash today is one of the cleanest players in the major leagues. He makes his mistakes during the course of a game, but they are mistakes made due more to trying too hard and lack of playing any one position long enough to become acclimated than lack of ability. He has many Boston friends who will miss him and all will wish him a quick return or success on another team.

Tonight's Hockey

Amateur League
Washington at Boston.
National League
Montreal at Chicago.
Detroit at Americans.
American League
New Haven at Indianapolis.
Pittsburgh at Hershey.
Philadelphia at Providence.
American Association
St. Louis at St. Paul.
Omaha at Tulsa.

Speed Skating

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Revival of the National Indoor Speed Skating championship meet after lapse of a year and scheduling of the 1941 event in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 22 and 23 has been announced here by Ted Young, President of the Amateur Ice Skating Union.

Leo Freisinger of Chicago, who won the championship in 1939, will defend his title at Washington, Young said.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 10
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc) Tower News, radiocast by recording.
For Friday, Jan. 10
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News, Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Teradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Hendrik van Loon.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Operetta Fragments; Radio Orchestra; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Choral Selections by Japanese Broadcasting Chorus. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—South of the Alps. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m., DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:10 p. m.—"Think On These Things." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert Album	Studio Program
3:15 E. Conley, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"Song Treasury"; piano	Studio Program
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Robert Stuart, tenor	Studio Program
3:45 'Around the Hub'	'Just Plain Bill'	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	'Here's Looking at You'	Studio Program
4:00 "Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	'Hits and Encores'	'Melody Mirror'
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"	Defense Speakers	'Melody Mirror'
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Choral recital	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	'The Johnson Family'	'Comic Page Club'
5:00 'The Goldbergs'	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:15 'The O'Neills'	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakow's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Novatime; transcript'ns.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Fred Socarres' Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Defense talk	'What Do You Think?'
7:30 "Vox Pop"; interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette; B Parks, m. c.	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45		"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orch.; D. Powell	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15 "City Desk"; newsdramatic sketch	"Fame and Fortune"; Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	Lew Conrad's Orchestra, 'In Chicago Tonight'; variety program	Harmony Caravan
8:30 'City Desk'; News				Ranny Weeks' Orchestra, Master Mariland's Or.
8:45 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour				
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Frontline Headlines	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Connie Boswell; Bob Burns; Guests; Music Maids; Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Eleanor Lane, songs		C. of C. Dinner to B. C. football team; Governor Saltonstall; others	
9:30 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News; America's Town Meeting; "Is a Hitler			Hockey game, Olympics-Washington, from Boston Garden; announcers, John Reilly, Jay Wesley
9:45				
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Defeat Essential to the United States"	Rudy Vallee Show; orchestra; chorus; guest	H. W. Van Loon, News	
10:15 Jay Wesley, sports	Ahead of the Headlines	"Musical Americana"; guests; orchestra	News Service	
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Paul Martin's Orchestra		Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Hans Lange, conductor	
10:45 **News of the World**				Five Star News
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service		Jerry Sears' Orchestra
11:15 "Master Works of Music"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local News; Weather	Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra	Don Allen's Orchestra
11:30 Music	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin and His Orchestra	'Day's End'
11:45 Bob Chester's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra		News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Double V Ranch	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Musical Clock	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore Revue	News; "Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 **American School of the Air**	Breakfast Time	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Breakfast Club; orchestra; soloists	"Fiesta"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	
10:00 K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	'This Small Town'	New England Cupboard	Radio Program
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Hank Lawson's Knights	"Melody Strings"	Farm and Home News
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	'Shopping With You'
10:45 'Hood Family'	"Frank and Julia"	Dramatic sketch	"25 Years Ago Today"	'Shopping With You'
11:00 Charlie and Jessie	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	'Letter-Quest' with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Harvey and Dell, music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Al Terry's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia Mae; Stocks; Musicale	"The Citadel"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 'Girl Marries'	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter Damrosch, conductor	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"		Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	News
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		Leaders in Dance Time	Recorded BBC news	**The Monitor News**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Woman in White	Irene Hanify, organist	Carnival	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	Recorded BBC News	Jean Collins, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Cedric Foster, news	"Music of the Masters"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation Hour; Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor	Betty Crocker	"Is Anybody Home?"	'Front Page Drama'
2:15 Joyce Jordan'		'Grimm's Daughter'	Lillian Sherman, songs	Jean Harper, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley		"Valiant Lady"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting	Playgoer; J. Huntington
2:45 "Home of Brave"	Music Appreciation Hour	'Light of the World'		News Service
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch		Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Sports and Music
3:45 Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Sports and Music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Sweet Music"	John Kiley, Console
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Sweet Music"	Radio Forum
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Charioteers Quartet	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	'The Johnson Family'	'Comic Page Club'
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:15 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"; drama	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakow's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods; Songs	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00 **"Amos 'n' Andy"**	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Fred Socarras' Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Royaltime	Newsroom of the Air	"Pu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 Al Pearce, Arlie Auerbach; orch.	Alec Templeton, Time; piano; vocalists; orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	The Quintones
7:45		Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour**; **Frederic March & B. Field in "Victory"**; sketch	"Ask the Children" quiz program	Lucille Manners; Rosa Graham; orchestra	"Lew Royal"; dramatic series	Jim and His Texas Ramblers
8:15	"Death Valley Days" dramatic sketch	"Information, Please!" with orchestra	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30		Clifton Fadiman, m. c.		George MacFarland's Or.
8:45				
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Everyman's Theater"; Areh Obeler Play	Harvard-Dartmouth basketball game, Jim Britt, announcer	Boston Olympics vs. Baltimore hockey game
9:30 Playhouse; "The Go-Getter"	News; Variety Program; guests; orch.; drama			
9:45				from Boston Garden; announcers, John Reilly and Jay Wesley
10:00 Alfred E. Smith	Madison Square Garden Sports	Wings of Destiny; dramatic sketch	Hendrik W. Van Loon	
10:15 Network program			News Service	
10:30 Jay Wesley's Sports	Madison Square Garden Sports	Dr. Gano Dunn, talk	Griff Williams and His Orchestra	
10:45 **News of the World**		Eddie LeBaron's Orch.		Five Star News
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 News; "Master Works of Music"; recordings	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	"Swing Session"; pianist	Dance Digest
11:30	Unlimited Horizons; Speakers	Emil Coleman's Orch.	"The Vagabond's Trail," tenor and orchestra	'Day's End'
11:45		Emil Coleman's Orch.		News Service

Lone Star State Preparing for Annual Spring Invasion of Major League Teams

Ten Exhibition Games Already on Schedule

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Texas this week is preparing for the annual spring invasion of major league baseball clubs. At least five teams—three of the National League and two of the American—have exhibition games scheduled in the Lone Star State.

Ten games to date have been announced, one of which will bring together the St. Louis Browns and the Boston Bees in Houston on April 2.

Fred Ankerman, president of the Houston Buffaloes, Texas League champions, has also announced that the Buffs will play the Brooklyn Dodgers in Houston March 29 and the New York Yankees March 30. In Galveston, the Houston club will meet the Dodgers April 4 and the St. Louis Cards April 6.

Rebels Schedule Five

George Schepps, president of the Dallas Rebels, another Texas League team, has announced that his club will play five games with big league teams. The Rebels will play Brooklyn in Dallas March 30, the Yankees in Dallas April 1, the Cardinals in Dallas April 8, the Dodgers in Longview, Texas, March 31, and the Dodgers again in Waco April 3.

The Browns and the Boston Bees will train in San Antonio and a number of engagements for them both in that city and in surrounding towns likely will be arranged.

The big leaguers also usually play several college teams.

Texas league clubs will go into training the latter part of February and will be on the field about a month before their first exhibition games with the major league teams. A meeting has been set for Houston Feb. 1 and 2 by J. Alvin Gardner, president of the Texas league, at which time the Texas league regular season schedule will be arranged.

* * *

Six Straight

The victory of the Texas Aggies over Fordham University in the Cotton Bowl game at Dallas Jan. 1 stretched the number of consecutive triumphs for Southwest Conference teams in bowl games to six.

Southwest Conference representatives have lost only one game in six years of bowl participating—that in 1936, the first year Southwest Conference teams were invited to a bowl. In that year Stanford defeated Southern Methodist, undefeated Southwest champion, 7 to 0.

The same year, however, Texas Christian, runner-up, defeated Louisiana State University in the Sugar Bowl, 3 to 2.

Texas Christian defeated Marquette, 16 to 6, in the Cotton Bowl game in 1937 and Rice trounced the University of Colorado the next year in the Cotton Bowl, 28 to 14.

Southwest teams also won the Sugar Bowl games in 1939 and 1940, Texas Christian defeating Carnegie Tech, 15 to 7, in 1930 and Texas A. & M. nosing out Tulane. 14 to 13, last year.

With a batting average of .857 in bowl games, the Southwest loop claims the best bowl record in the country.

Sun Bowl

The average drops, however, if other Texas football elevens' records in bowl games are added. In the Sun Bowl at El Paso, Texas teams have lost two games and tied one. In one year, 1937, two Texas teams, Hardin-Simmons and Texas School of Mines, were the participants. In 1936 Hardin-Simmons and New Mexico A. & M. tied, 14-all. In 1938 Texas Tech lost to West Virginia, 7 to 6, and in 1939 St. Mary's of California defeated Texas Tech, 20-to-18.

* * *

Most Texas sports writers agree that the Texas Aggies were fortunate to win their one-point triumph over Fordham. Even Coach Homer Norton of the Aggies admitted after the contest that his boys had an off day, similar to the one when Texas defeated the Aggies, 7 to 0.

All in all, however, the game was one of the most successful since the bowl was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1937. Nearly 46,000 fans saw the game, the largest football crowd in Southwest history. Gate receipts totaled $124,000 of which Fordham drew a $52,000 slice and Texas A. & M $47,000.

Because of the overflow crowd, Cotton Bowl officials are talking about adding 7,000 seats at the stadium to handle next year's game. This may be done with City of Dallas and Southwest Conference money. The Southwest Conference received $5,000 as its share of the game receipts, while the Texas Fair Association of Dallas was handed about $18,000 as rental of the stadium. The game is under the official sponsorship of the Conference.

* * *

John Kimbrough's announcement that he has been offered $37,500 to play a year of professional football by Douglas Hertz, owner of the New York Yankees, professional football club, has brought about a lot of discussion in the Southwest.

Most everyone agreed that the Aggie All-America fullback should accept the offer, but there is disagreement as to whether or not Kimbrough should play only a year. Kimbrough has said he will quit after a year to buy a Texas ranch.

Will Wait for All Bids

Kimbrough is deferring a commitment on the offer until all bids are in. Since the reported $37,500 is the highest price ever offered, there is little chance that a better offer will come in. In fact, officials of the Chicago Cards, national league pro team, stated at Dallas after the Cotton Bowl game that topping the $37,500 offer was impossible. The Cards drew Kimbrough in the National League draft.

Probably the best slant on the proposed deal was that contributed by a Houston waitress who was quoted by a Houston sports writer. "Well, I think the Yankees could use Kimbrough at any price," said the waitress, thinking the offer had come from the New York baseball team. "Didn't the Yankees need some hitters last year?"

Tilden Compares Women Stars

By the Associated Press

Suzanne Lenglen, the French star, and a couple of California girls, Helen Wills Moody Roark and Alice Marble, rank as perhaps the greatest women players in tennis history.

Which was the best? That's a question which can be argued late into the night. Each reached her peak at a different time. But Bill Tilden, probably the all-time best of the male players and one who saw each of the girls at her best, gives top rating to Suzanne.

Miss Wills Consistent

Tilden says that for fine day-after-day play he believes Miss Wills was more consistent than Miss Marble. However, Big Bill concedes that Alice, on her best days, is possibly the most brilliant star tennis has known. "She possesses the widest range of shots," he explained, "and is certainly the finest of all women volleyers."

These players have passed along now and amateur tennis is searching for another queen. Miss Lenglen passed on in 1938. Mrs. Roark has virtually retired from competition and Miss Marble is a professional.

Turned Professional

Miss Lenglen was the first of the better women players to turn professional. That was back in 1926 when she made a successful tour of this country. Mrs. Roark resisted the professional call but Miss Marble answered it after winning her third successive United States championship.

Alice beat Mary Hardwick, English star, in the first match of her winter tour in New York Jan. 6. Accompanying them on the swing around the country are Tilden, still one of the greatest players, and Donald Budge, perhaps the world's No. 1 star now.

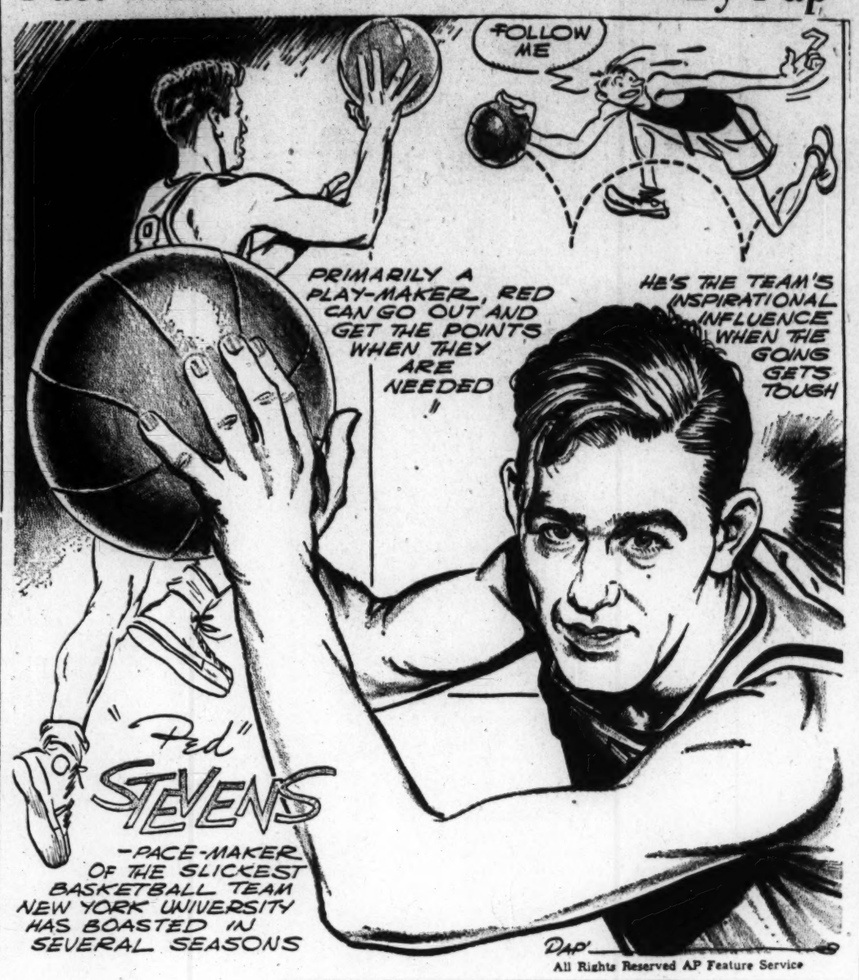
Bobsled Memorial

NEW YORK (AP)—Billy Fiske, star American bobsled driver who was killed in action while serving with the Royal Air Force in England last summer, is to be memorialized by a trophy to be presented annually to the winning team in the National A. A. U. bobsled championships at Lake Placid.

The "Billy Fiske Memorial Committee" was formed at a luncheon here attended by Dan Ferris, Secretary of the A. A. U., and a group of prominent bobsledders. The trophy will be awarded for the first time when the championships are held next Feb. 9 to 12.

Fiske and his three team mates carried the stars and stripes to victory in the 1928 and 1932 Olympics.

Pace Maker —By Pap'


FOLLOW ME
PRIMARILY A PLAY-MAKER, RED CAN GO OUT AND GET THE POINTS WHEN THEY ARE NEEDED
HE'S THE TEAM'S INSPIRATIONAL INFLUENCE WHEN THE GOING GETS TOUGH
"Red" STEVENS
-PACE-MAKER OF THE SLICKEST BASKETBALL TEAM NEW YORK UNIVERSITY HAS BOASTED IN SEVERAL SEASONS
PAP'
All Rights Reserved AP Feature Service

Howard Cann's New York University basketball team is aiming at a record even better than that compiled by last year's "glory" five, perhaps the slickest of the many fine teams Cann has sponsored at the Hall of Fame. To beat that performance, the current Violets will have to win every game on their 19-game major schedule. Last year's team missed just once, in the season's finale against City College.

An all-winning season is not impossible, regardless of the program's tremendous burdens. This team is virtually last year's, intact except for the sharpshooting Bobby Lewis. And a year older, that much more experienced, more polished and skillful.

The bull's-eye hitting Lewis will be missed, of course, but Cann feels the team strength will not be greatly reduced because of his absence from the line-up. Cann has three candidates battling for the open place, and all of them are letter-winners, players of proved quality and experience. They are Mort Lazar, Bob Davidoff and Frank Turner.

Whoever is finally selected will be paired with the aggressive "Red" Stevens, point maker extraordinary. The redhead was the club's inspirational influence last year, and his play, particularly in the Notre Dame contest, won him a place on the all-Metropolitan district team.

In the back court, Capt. Ben Auerbach and the brilliant Ralph Kaplowitz team up and Irving Davis is again at center.

Cann believes that sophomores Larry Carnevale and Charley Heiser will develop rapidly as back court reserves.

Now on Tennis Tour

Wide World

Alice Marble (Left) and Mary Hardwick

Leading United States and English women amateur tennis stars now professional and touring country with Bill Tilden and Don Budge.

National League Expects Bumper Crop of Rookies

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The general idea right now is that the Reds and the Dodgers will make up the first division in the 1941 National League race, with the six other clubs just buttons on a coat sleeve so far as their importance is concerned.

Bill Brandt warns, however, not to be too sure it will be a two-team race. It's Bill's job not to be too sure of anything except that the league as a whole has it all over the other league 40 ways from Sunday, and that every club is a pennant contender, at least until the season starts.

Brandt is the league's publicity chief, and at the moment he is tied in knots trying to round up data for his Green Book, which lists the baseball pedigree of every player, with particular attention to the rookies. In fact, it is the rookie roster which he uses as exhibit "A" in his argument against a two-team race.

Bumper Crop

"Look at them," he challenged, thumbing through a sheaf of proofs. "Absolutely the best crop we've ever had. Why, even the Phillies have some corking prospects. The Cards, who needed pitching last year, are bringing them in by the carload—good ones, too. And the Pirates have some great youngsters. And the Bees, and the Cubs, and the Giants, and the Reds. Let's see, did I miss any club?"

Which gives a faint idea of how a nonpartisan observer like a publicity man paints a picture. Some of it may be smeared up a bit before the season opens, but right now it looks right pretty.

Take the Cards, for instance. There was some talk that Branch Rickey and Sam Breadon were going to chip up the club into small pieces when they disposed of Ducky Medwick and Bob Bowman and Mickey Owen and Stu Martin, but it now develops they were just collecting a few dividends. They've got boys coming up who look like more money in the bank.

Cardinal Rookies

As samples there are Ernie White, leading pitcher with the American Association, from Columbus; Sam Nahem and Howard Krist, who had earned run averages of 1.65 and 1.71, respectively, with Houston in the Texas League; Max Surkont, who won 19 and lost five for Decatur in the Three-Eye League, and Steve Mesnor, who ranked No. 2 in number of hits with San Diego of the Coast League last summer.

The Cubs have plucked the prize plum from their farm crop in Lou Novikoff, the Russian from Los Angeles, who led the Coast League in everything that could be done with a bat, and the Pirates are coming up with another Coast League blunder-bus in Ed Stewart, potent Stickman from San Diego.

Young Phillies

The Phils got rid of Kirby Higbe, whose grand pitching couldn't balance the money Gerald Nugent could get for him, but there are some young fellows who will report to the Miami Beach camp who may take up the slack. They include Max Wilson, who won 20 games for Portsmouth of the Piedmont League last season, and Paul Masterson, winner of 19 for Ottawa of the Canadian-American circuit.

These are just a few of the bumper crop of recruits which causes Bill Brandt to sputter joyously as he contemplates the 1941 outlook. Some of the boys have been up before, but not long enough to remove the rookie wrapper.

So if you're thinking of the National League race as a case of the Dodgers and Reds chasing each other and the other clubs chasing rainbows, don't go too far out on the limb. These rookies might make a difference. Bill Brandt says so.

Riggs Advances Easily in Dixie Net Tournament

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 9 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago, who lost his top-ranking position in American tennis a year ago, and Oklahoma City's Don McNeill, the youngster who displaced him, advanced easily yesterday in the 17th annual Dixie tournament.

Riggs, hitting the comeback trail, banged his way through two opponents to become the first entry to reach the bracket of eight. The former champion beat Nelson Mason of Tampa, 6—3, 6—4 and followed with a 6—4, 6—4 win over Martyn Buxby of Miami.

The top-seeded McNeill defeated Homer Woodruff of Tampa 6—3, 6—4 to advance to the third round, where his opponent will be Vincent Paul of New York. All other seeded players advanced without mishap.

Other results included:

Second Round

Vincent Paul, New York, defeated Bobby Decker, Miami, default.
Norman Brooks, Oakland, Calif., defeated Niles Milsap, St. Petersburg, 6—0, 6—0.
Hal Surface, Kansas City, defeated John Parkhill, Tampa, 6—2, 7—5.
Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, defeated Ivy Wilson, St. Petersburg, 6—2, 6—3.
Dick McKee, Miami, defeated Don Dennis, St. Petersburg, 6—1, 6—2.
Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., defeated Mike O'Brien, Tampa, 6—4, 6—3.
Martyn Buxby, Miami, defeated Hight Deloach, St. Petersburg, 6—2, 6—3.
Gardner Larned, Chicago, defeated Bob Frick, Tampa, 6—1, 11—9.
Frank Guernsey, Orlando, defeated Sewell Welch, St. Petersburg, 6—0, 6—2.
Bryan Grant, Atlanta, defeated Jim Vuille, St. Petersburg, 6—2, 8—6.
Ed Alloo, Rollins College, defeated Lt. A. D. Smith, MacDill Field, 6—2, 6—3.
Jack Kramer, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Claude Luke, Tampa, 6—0, 6—2.

Third Round

Bobby Riggs, Chicago, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, 6—4, 6—4.

Record at Stake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University's perfect two-year home floor basketball record will be at stake when the hit-and-run Hoosiers launch their Western conference championship quest next week end.

The Merry Macs, with a non-Big Ten record of seven wins in eight games, returned to the campus Monday to start preparations for the conference opener next Saturday night against Illinois at Champaign. Two nights later the Crimson cagers tangle with Northwestern on the field-house floor, where Indiana has not been beaten since Feb. 26, 1938. Playing in their own backyard, Indiana's teams have annexed 21 straight victories, including the two wins this season over Georgia and Marshall College.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Washington	18	6	3	122	84	39
Baltimore	16	8	5	103	83	37
Atlantic City	13	12	3	111	110	29
Boston	11	14	2	86	96	24
New York	11	21	0	106	139	22
River Vale	10	18	1	98	114	21

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	7	1	1	40	23	15
Boston	4	2	1	23	21	9
Washington	4	2	1	31	23	9
Atlantic City	4	4	0	31	29	8
New York	3	0	0	26	14	6
River Vale	3	6	1	37	38	5

Results Jan. 8

River Vale 6, Atlantic City 2.
Baltimore 4, New York 1.

Track Star Is Sullivan Cup Winner

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—For the seventh time since the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy was established in 1930, a track star has been chosen by a nation-wide tribunal as the athlete who has done the most during the past year to advance the cause of sportsmanship.

Greg Rice, Notre Dame alumnus and the greatest distance runner this country has produced, is the latest of the cinder artists to win the coveted award. The announcement last night revealed that Rice, who thrilled the sport world with his victories over Taisto Maki of Finland last year, had received more points in the voting than the next two candidates combined—Al Patnik, Ohio State diver, and Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute hurdler.

Victory Unique

Rice, now employed by a mid-west utility company, probably will receive the trophy when he comes here to defend his three-mile title in the National A. A. U. track and field meet at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 22. His victory in the balloting just concluded was unique in that he never had been nominated before. A total of 33 names were submitted to the committee.

In addition to having won the A. A. U. outdoor 5,000 meters championship three years running and being the present indoor three-mile titleholder, Rice astounded the world last winter by creating new records in the two-mile (8m., 56.2s.) and three-mile (13m. 56s.). His victories over Maki, who came from Finland heralded as the world's greatest distance runner, were decisive. Their races raised considerable money for the Finnish relief fund.

Had 1,013 Points

With votes for first, second and third choices tabulated on a 5-3-1 point basis, Rice rolled up 1,013 points, followed by Patnik with 500 and Wolcott 479. Cornelius Warmerdame, Olympic Club pole vaulter who raised the world mark to 15 feet, 1⅛ inches, placed fourth with 476 points, and Joe Platak, Chicago's handball champion, fifth with 404. Only the five were submitted to the tribunal of 600 sports leaders for the final vote.

Previous winners of the award were Bobby Jones, golf, 1930; Barney Berlinger, track, 1931; Jim Bausch, track, 1932; Glenn Cunningham, track, 1933; Bill Bonthron, track, 1934; Lawson Little, golf, 1935; Glen Morris, track, 1936; Don Budge, tennis, 1937; Don Lash, track, 1938, and Joe Burk, rowing, 1939.

Wrigley Discloses Cubs 'in the Red' Six of Ten Years

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Owner P. K. Wrigley discloses that the Chicago Cubs have finished "in the red" six of the last 10 years. Wrigley said the club failed to make a profit in two of its pennant years—1932 and 1938. It did make money, he added, in 1931, when it finished third in the National League; in 1935, when it won the pennant, and in 1936 and 1937, both second-place years.

The data was based on figures "before taxes and without concessions," Wrigley said.

Earlier, General Manager James Gallagher said the Cubs would not renew their working agreement with Moline, Ill., of the Three-I League.

Another Cub announcement reported the receipt of a third signed contract, that of Pitcher Claude Passeau, 20-game winner last season. Pitcher Dizzy Dean and Outfielder Dominic Dallessandro mailed in their acceptances Tuesday.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 8

Harvard 44, Army 40.
Navy 42, Catholic University 26.
Duquesne 46, Carnegie Tech 9.
Yale 35, Amherst 31.
Pennsylvania 43, Maryland 32.
Fordham 41, Columbia 29.
Stanford 51, St. Mary's (Calif.) 35.
Oregon State 44, Washington State 42.
Tulane 32, Alabama 28.
Baylor 40, Texas Christian 32.
Oklahoma 42, Kansas 31.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 35, Missouri 32.
Georgia Tech 63, Clemson 31.
Georgetown 50, George Washington 42.
New York 54, Manhattan 21.
Edinboro T. 46, Lawrence Tech 44.
West Virginia 66, West Virginia Wesleyan 55.
Bowling Green 41, Baldwin Wallace 33.
Miami (Ohio) 32, Wilmington 31.
Appalachian State 56, King 46.
Colby 49, St. Anselm's 34.
Rutgers 51, Lehigh 41.
Muhlenberg 56, Bucknell 38.
Gettysburg 35, Albright 30.
Lenoir Rhyne 43, Newberry 39.
Wake Forest 38, Duke 35.
John Carroll 51, Penn 23.
Washington and Jefferson 52, Bethany (W. Va.) 33.
Springfield (Mass.) 44, Massachusetts State 37.
Arnold 47, Assumption 31.
Waynesburg 53, St. Vincent's 29.
Randolph-Macon 48, Bridgewater 31.
City College New York 41, St. John's (Brooklyn) 38.
Boston University 45, Tufts 40.
Newark 43, Upsala 36.
Ursinus 28, Lebanon Valley 26.
Dickinson 46, American University 34.
Howard 28, Southwestern (Tenn.) 26.
Kentucky Wesleyan 46, Transylvania 31.
Western (Ky.) T. 42, Tennessee Tech 16.
Mississippi State 30, Mississippi 23.
Louisiana Tech 45, Louisiana Col. 28.
Murray T. 54, Alabama T. 32.
Jamestown 50, Montana State 48.
Wabash 33, Earlham 29.
Franklin 46, Oakland City 40.
Illinois State Normal 47, Chicago T. 16.
Howard Payne 65, Hardin Simmons 39.
Texas Wesleyan 45, Sam Houston State 40.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 8

American League

Springfield 8, Providence 6.
Philadelphia 1, Pittsburgh 1 (overtime).
Cleveland 2, New Haven 1.

American Association

Kansas City 3, Omaha 0.
St. Louis 3, Minneapolis 1.

Winsted, Conn., has a new ski tow on route 44 (east) called Silver Streak.

College Athletics Not Affected by Conditions

By John L. Griffith
Secretary-Treasurer, National Collegiate Athletic Association

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—The first year of the European War and the consequent program for national defense in this country had no adverse effect on the intercollegiate athletic program. A major consequence was to focus attention on the manifold contributions to physical preparedness in national defense which have been made through the years by the athletic programs of the schools and colleges.

Colleges of the country have taken as their key the statement by President W. B. Owens of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, that "as in the last World War when, at the request of the War Department, every effort was made to maintain the college athletic programs in full, there will be no curtailment of those programs at this time."

Major attention has been accorded physical preparedness by the schools and colleges since the alarming revelations of the 1917 draft statistics. Compulsory physical education in the schools of 37 states and voluntary athletic competition for fully 10,000,000 youth have been some of the results which may have shown their effects in current draft statistics revealing a 100 per cent decrease in the number of physical rejections over 1917.

The general assumption that there are more men and women than ever before engaging in college athletics, intercollegiate and intramural, received some substantiation in the uniform increase in the number of teams and individuals competing in the meets and tournaments sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. That trend was paralleled in the past year by exceptionally keen competition and heightened spectator interest.

Team champions in N. C. A. A. 1940 events showed a wide geographical distribution of national titles. They included basketball, Indiana; boxing, Idaho; cross-country, Indiana; golf, Princeton and Louisiana State; gymnastics, Illinois; swimming, Michigan; tennis, Kenyon (singles) and Stanford (doubles); track, Southern California, and wrestling, Oklahoma A. & M.

Football, capstone of the intercollegiate program of competitive athletics, maintained its foremost position in competitor and spectator interest. Exceptionally keen and interesting competition with outstanding teams in every sector contributed to a gain in national football attendance, as reported by the Associated Press.

A long-standing source of concern in the administration of intercollegiate athletics reached a final stage of solution in the adoption by the National Collegiate Athletic Association of standards for membership predicated in part upon adherence to the principle of "non-paid player" competition.

Probably more significant than the nature of the standards adopted, although they represent the culmination of efforts by athletic leaders for more than a generation, was the practically unanimous endorsement of the revised code by the presidents of N. C. A. A. member institutions. Each member's president was circularized as to his institution's intentions regarding the new regulations. Only one school has declined to retain membership under those conditions.

First 10 Named As All-America Trap Shooters

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 9 (AP)—That the butcher, the baker, the candle stick maker all can wield a shotgun is proved by the 1940 All-America trapshooting team selected by Jimmy Robinson, trap shooting editor of Sports Afield, Minneapolis outing publication.

A salesman, a professor, a housewife and storekeeper, a college youth, and a rancher are among those named by Robinson on his 16th annual 10-place team.

Vic Reinders, Waukesha, Wis., chemistry professor, who won second place in the all-around championship at the Grand American Shoot at Vandalia, Ohio., was named captain of the 1940 team.

Three Missouri gunners were named on the team. They are Joe Davison, Kansas City, State professional champion; Lela Hall, Strasburg, housewife and storekeeper, winner of the national women's championship at Vandalia, and Rudy Etchen, Kansas City, college student.

Upholding the salesmen's fraternity as scattergun marksmen were Frank Troeh, Portland, Ore., State champion 21 times; Frank Tomlin, Glassboro, N. J., Grand American professional champion; W. F. Harder, Lincoln, Neb., and Herschel Cheek, Clinton, Ind., winner of the all-around championship at the Grand American.

Chumney Plummer, Flin Flon, Manitoba, is the first Canadian to be selected by Robinson on his team. Plummer operates a 15,000-acre ranch 500 miles north of Winnipeg, and is the Manitoba-Saskatchewan trapshooting champion.

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Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	644,260
1941 volume to date	3,309,080
1940 volume to date	4,188,720

Some Stocks Are Somewhat Higher Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Selective rallying power persisted in the stock market today and favorites were lifted fractions to a point or so.

Steels, rails, and specialties received the principal support in the forenoon. Scattered aircrafts were bid up later. Extreme gains were reduced in many cases and small losses were well distributed near the final hour. Low-priced issues were turned over in large blocks at minor variations. There were frequent slowdowns, but transfers were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

The second biggest national budget in history held most of Wall Street's attention and revived inflation thoughts in some quarters despite brakes which may be provided by mounting taxes and possible Government price controls. The belief that many corporations would be able to overcome handicaps by comfortable net earnings, however, limited selling and inspired some new purchasing, brokers said.

Stocks in the advancing division at one time or another included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, American Can, Western Union, Cerro de Pasco, Consolidated Aircraft, International Nickel and Johns-Manville.

Tilting upward in the curb were Chesebrough, Eureka Pipe Line, Lake Shore, N. J. Zinc, Todd Shipyards and Bell Telephone of Canada.

The bond market moved up over a broad front today under leadership of rails and utilities. Toward the final hour gains ranged from small fractions to more than a point and trading was unusually active among the low to medium priced carrier obligations.

U. S. Governments steadied and, in the case of the longer term issues, gained somewhat after Secretary Morgenthau's statement that he saw no reason for an increase in interest rates at this time. The federals were lightly traded.

Among the more popular corporate items were the "bankruptcy bonds" representing some of the carriers. Financial circles said many investors appeared to favor these liens in the belief present industrial activity might bring the roads concerned "out of the red."

On the advancing side were such issues as International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, Western Union 5s of '60, American & Foreign Power 5s, Atlantic Gulf and West Indies 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible stamped 6s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Warren Brothers 6s, and West Shore 4s.

Dollar loans of Australia, New South Wales, Belgium and Denmark advanced strongly on small trades, while Latin American issues also benefited. Italian bonds declined fractionally.

Wheat Prices Show Fractional Gains

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Fractional gains recorded in the wheat market today largely as a result of scattered buying attributed to mills were maintained despite modest profit taking and "short" selling.

Pit brokers said the mill purchasing probably represented trades to offset flour sales or to provide protection for future requirements. Strength in some sections of the stock market attracted attention.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Balt Am Ins	10c	.. Feb.	15	Feb. 1
Eureka P Line	$3	.. Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Fall River N B	50c	.. Jan.	2	Dec. 26
1st N Bk Dolgeville	$3	.. Dec.	23	Dec. 23
1st N Bk N Milford	$5	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 17
Ind Cred Corp of New Eng	6½c	Q. Jan.	2	Dec. 18
Nat Libertly Ins	10c	.. Feb.	15	Feb. 1
Nor Tr Co (Phila)	$3	.. Jan.	15	Jan. 8
Val Natl B (Phoenix, Ariz)	25c	.. Jan.	2	Dec. 31

Accumulated

Northwest P S 7% pf	$1.75	.. Mar.	3	Feb. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	.. Mar.	3	Feb. 20
Van Sciver (JB) Co 7% pf	$1.75	.. Jan.	15	Jan. 4
Wilson & Co pf	$3	.. Feb.	1	Jan. 15

Irregular

Malden Elec	$1.25	.. Jan.	14	Jan. 7
Puget Snd P&Tim	50c	.. Jan.	25	Jan. 17
620 Jones Corp	50c	.. Dec.	16	Dec. 6

Initial

Penn Glass Sand Corp 5% pf	$1.25	.. Jan.	2	Dec. 30

Resumed

Tung Sol L Wks	10c	.. Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Williams Oil-o-Matic	50c	.. Jan.	10	Jan. 6

Year End

Fed Dept Strs	40c	.. Jan.	31	Jan. 21

Increased

Fed Dept Strs	35c	Q Jan.	31	Jan. 21

Regular

Agricul Natl Bk (Pittsfield, Mass.)	$2	Q Jan.	15	Jan. 10
Do	$2	Q Apr.	15	Apr. 10
Balt Am Ins	10c	S Feb.	15	Feb. 1
Bon Ami A	$1	Q Jan.	31	Jan. 15
Do B	62½c	Q Jan.	31	Jan. 15
Carter Co (Wm)	40c	A Jan.	2	Jan. 2
Cent Aris L&P $7 pf	$1.75	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 17
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 17
Century Rib Mills, Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 20
Cerro De Pasco Cop	$1	.. Feb.	1	Jan. 17
Eureka P Line	50c	.. Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Fall River N B	$3	B Jan.	2	Dec. 26
1st N Bk Dolgeville	$4	S Dec.	31	Dec. 23
1st N B Milford	$3	.. Dec.	31	Dec. 27
1st N B York, Pa	40c	S Jan.	2	Dec. 31
Forbes&Wallace A	15c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Hammond Instrument Co 6% pf	75c	Q Feb.	15	Feb. 1
Idaho Md Mines	5c	M Jan.	21	Jan. 10
Industrial Credit Corp of New England 3% pf	$3	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 18
Do 7% pf	$7½c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 18
McLennan, McFeely & Prior, Ltd Cl A	12½c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 23
Do Cl B	12½c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 23
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 23
Maytag Co 1st pf	$1.50	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 16
Do $3 pf	75c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 16
Nat City Bk N Y	50c	S Feb.	1	Jan. 18
Nat Liberty Ins	10c	.. Feb.	15	Feb. 1
Norfolk & Wash SB	$2	S Feb.	15	..
North Trust (Phila)	$6	Q Jan.	15	Jan. 8
Occidental Ins	30c	Q Feb.	15	Feb. 5
Orange National Bank (Mass)	$5	S Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Peumans Ltd pf	$1.50	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 21
Phoenix Acceptance Co A	12½c	Q Feb.	15	Feb. 5
Pitts, Bess& LERR	75c	S Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Prentice (GE) Mfg	50c	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Reliance Mfg Co	15c	.. Feb.	1	Jan. 21
Tung Sol L W pf	20c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Un N J RR & Canal	$2.50	Q Apr.	10	Mar. 20
Valley N Bk (Phoenix, Ariz)	35c	S Jan.	2	Jan. 2

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.80a)	4	53	53	53	+1
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Jan 8
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	37	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	7	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jan 7
19½	12⅓	Addressog (¼g)	2	15⅞	15½	15⅞	Jan 8
58⅜	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	26	40⅜	39¾	40¼	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (⅓)	1	5	5	5	
1½	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
12⅓	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	15	10⅜	9½	10⅜	+ ⅞
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	5	20¾	19¼	20¾	+1¼
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1⅓e)	18	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	165	164½	164½	—.⅝
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10	10	10	Dec30
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	29	7⅜	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	11	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
18	11	AlphaCem(1⅓e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1½	1¼	1½	Jan 4
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	49½	48¼	48¼	— ¾
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	4	17	17	17	
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	9	58½	58	58	+ ¾
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	4	8	8	8	Jan 7
45⅝	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	15	94¾	93½	94¾	+2¼
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	185	185	185	Jan 7
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	9	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
65	34	Am Car & F pf	9	63½	62	63½	+1½
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	6	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 8
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	5	10	10	10	+ ½
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 2
2⅜	¾	Am & Forn Pow	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
24¼	9½	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	4	13½	13	13¼	— ¾
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	4	16	15¾	16	— ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 8
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1e)	6	37¾	36¾	37	— ⅛
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	4	4	4	Jan 7
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	Dec31
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	1	51	51	51	+ ½
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35	18	Am Ice pf (⅓e)	2	21	21	21	Jan 6
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	12	4⅛	4	4	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13⅜	13½	13⅜	Jan 6
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Jan 8
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	7	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅜
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	6	93	92	92½	
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	20	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	6	44⅛	43¼	44⅛	+ ⅞
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	7	37¼	36¾	37¼	+1
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	31	7⅞	7	7	
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	12	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6½	6½	6½	
11⅜	8	Am Seat (½e)	2	8	8	8	
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	14	44¾	44⅜	44½	+ ⅜
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Jan 7
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	52	51¼	52	Jan 3
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1⅓e)	11	28⅜	27½	28¼	+ ¾
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	2	13¼	13	13¼	Jan 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ½
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84	84	84	+ ⅞
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	17	168⅜	167¾	168	+ ¼
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	74⅛	74	74	— ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	159	159	159	+3
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	89	7	6⅜	7	+ ⅜
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	56	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Jan 6
12	6	Am Woolen	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	17	59¾	58½	59½	+ ½
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	36	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12½	12¼	12½	Jan 7
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 8
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	29	29	29	Jan 6
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	111¼	111¼	111¼	
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	20	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Armour Ill p pf	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+1
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	N v 15
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (2e)	9	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅜
11	6¼	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
9½	3⅜	Artloom (¼g)	6	6⅞	6	6¼	+ ⅜
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	32	7⅜	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87	86	87	+2
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23e)	2	96¾	96	96¾	+1¾
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	154	21⅞	20½	21⅞	+1⅜
64½	39½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	9	65	64½	65	+1½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	47	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅜
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+1¼
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	14	19¼	19	19	
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49	49	49	+ ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	+1¼
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	
8¾	4	Aviation Corp	39	5¼	5¼	5¼	
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	28	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	22	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	17	5⅝	5	5½	+ ⅛
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
16⅜	8½	Barber As (1¼e)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
8¾	4	Barker Br (3¼e)	2	6¾	6½	6½	Jan 8
13¾	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	20	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	12	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¾
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf pw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	126	126	126	Jan 6
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	88	36	35	35⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	10	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ¾
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	49	89¼	88¼	88½	+ ¾
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	129⅜	129	129	— ¾
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅜
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	6	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jan 8
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	21	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	4	35	34½	34¾	+ ¾
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	8	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	8	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1	1	1	
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	5	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ¼
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	5	41	39¾	41	Jan 8
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	8	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jan 7
4½	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 8
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	10	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30¼	30½	Jan 3
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	22½	22½	22½	
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	21	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	9	33	33	33	— ⅝
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
21⅝	12½	Burling Mill(1a)	5	18	18	18	
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	15	8½	8½	8½	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	49	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	7	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
23¼	17½	But Brow pf(1½)	4	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅜
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	24	11¾	11	11½	+ ½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	
28⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¾	1¼	1¼	
8½	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	19	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	9	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
5¾	2	Canada Dry	5	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
25¾	15½	Canadian Pacific	139	4⅛	3¾	4	+ ⅜
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	6	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ½
3	2⅛	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 6
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 7
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	6	59	57¼	59	+2
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	14	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1⅓e)	1	28	28	28	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	52	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5¼	5	5¼	Jan 8
8	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 2
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	18	34½	33½	33½	+ ½
8¾	3½	Cert-teed Prod	8	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
22	15	Chain Belt (½g)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	20	20	20	Jan 8
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	18	18	18	Jan 2
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	26	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+ ⅜
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101	101	101	Dec30
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec31
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2½	—	Chi Great W pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6½	Chi Mail O (½e)	1	8	8	8	Jan 8
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	Jan 8
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	44½	44	44½	+1½
51⅜	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 8
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	
16½	9	Chickasha (½e)	11	13⅜	12⅞	13	+1⅜
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	44	70⅝	69¾	70½	
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	Jan 8
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan 3
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	2	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	6	30	29¾	29¾	
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	5	34	33½	34	+ ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	106	106	106	
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	2	62½	62½	62½	Jan 7
20	10½	Colgate P (1½a)	23	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	102	101¾	102	+ ⅛
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	6	30¼	29½	30¼	+1¼
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¾e)	5	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ¾
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	5	21¼	21	21	
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	4	21	21	21	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	82	80	82	+3
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	6½	6½	6½	
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	79	79	79	+ ½
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	9	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ½
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jan 8
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	37¼	37	37½	+ ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	4	109¼	108⅞	109¼	
16⅜	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1¾	⅜	Com'th & South	23	½	¾	½	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	13	50¼	50	50⅛	+ ⅜
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	37	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Conde Nast(¼e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 4
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	45	29⅜	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
16	7½	Cons Cig (1⅜e)	3	13⅜	13½	13½	
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	49	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	9	⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Deposits Hit A New High In New York State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York State banks and trust companies at the close of business October 2, 1940, reported deposits at an all-time high of $12,147,000,000, according to the annual report of New York State Superintendent of Banks, William R. White, which has been sent to the Governor and the Legislature.

Total investments also reached a new high mark at $5,367,000,000, an increase of $1,198,000,000 since October, 1939. Most of the rise in investments consisted of increased holdings of United States Government bonds, which amounted to $4,263,000,000, against $3,205,000,000 in October, 1939.

Cash Big Asset

"Cash again was the principal asset," Mr. White wrote in part. "This item represented 39.7 per cent of resources which amounted to $13,605,000,000. Investments were 39.5 per cent of total resources, a rise of 4 per cent since October, 1939. This growth in the investment account was not accompanied by an increase in the aggregate loan figure. On the contrary, loans as of Oct. 2, last, represented 18.4 per cent of total resources, compared with 21.2 per cent one year previous."

The report showed that total loans of $2,496,000,000 on Oct. 2 were only $64,000,000 in excess of those reported in June, last year, which was the lowest level since 1921, when total loans stood at $2,370,000,000. The 1921 loan figure represented 53 per cent of total assets.

"In general," Mr. White's report continued, "the 1921 relationship between loans and resources continued to the end of the third quarter of 1929, when total loans reached $5,988,000,000, a figure equal to 56.6 per cent of total resources. At the present time the ratio of loans to total resources is the lowest in the history of the department, although industrial production has attained a point comparable to the peak in 1929."

Mr. White said that in view of the high percentage of cash and short-term securities now held by banks and trust companies, it is natural that they should welcome an opportunity to expand their loan volume by participating in the financing of the national defense program.

Credit Outlook

"It is impossible to predict whether the demands for credit arising out of defense contracts will be sufficient to utilize any substantial amount of the uninvested funds now held by banking institutions. It can be stated, however, that bank management is eager to assist in the program and that it has lost no time in acquainting itself with the procedures which have been authorized and announced in Washington.

"Some of the contracts negotiated in recent weeks have presented new and unusual problems with respect to which the views of this department have been solicited. In such cases the department has acted promptly in the clarification of its position with respect both to questions of law and supervisory policy. While each loan application will necessarily require individual consideration, there appears at this time to be no reason why the banks should not provide a substantial portion of the credit needed to insure the success of our defense effort."

Carloadings Rise 12.6 P. C. in Week; 3.6 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 614,171 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 4.

This was an increase of 68,864 cars, or 12.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 21,246 or 3.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 84,800 or 16 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Incr. Over— Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	274,355	40,261	40,760
Less-than-carlot merchandise	125,101	4,755	1,827
Coal	123,127	9,509	†26,395
Grain and grain products	26,806	4,823	†237
Livestock	10,187	1,505	†2,223
Forest products	29,819	1,838	3,699
Ore	12,623	1,939	3,254
Coke	12,153	434	561

†Decrease.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 9

Sterling:	Europe † Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4023
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.8426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2026
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso††	.2365	.2365	.7187
Brazil—milreis††	.0505	.0505	.3025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2375	.2375	*
Shanghai—dol	.0562	.0562	*
Straits—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8587	.8587	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ††Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1939 average. ††Not quoted. x Nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅞s '43-41 Mch	101.22	101.22	101.22
2 3¼s '45-43	107.31	107.31	107.31
2 3¼s '46-44	109	108.31	108.31
10 4s '54-44	113.6	113.6	113.6
2 2¾s '47-45	109.13	109.10	109.10
2 3½s '49-46	112.2	112.2	112.2
2 2⅞s '60-55	110	110	110
5 2¾s '63-58	109.17	109.17	109.17
3 2¾s '65-60	109.19	109.14	109.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	107.20	107.20	107.20

New York City Bonds

38 3s '80	102¼	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
21 Alleghany cv 5s'44	97	96⅜	96⅜
19 Alleghany cv 5s'49	85¾	85⅜	85⅜
6 Alleghany 5s'50 st	60⅝	60¼	60⅝
26 Allied Strs 4½s'51	104½	104¼	104½
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
58 Am&For P 5s 2030	55⅞	54	55⅞
8 AmIGChem 5½s'49	104⅝	104	104
5 Am T&T 5½s'43	104¼	104	104
5 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅝	108½	108⅝
9 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109	108½	108⅝
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105½	105½	105½
3 AngCNitradeb 6?	32	32	32
5 Ark&MRyB&T 5s 64	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
24 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
13 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	92	91½	91⅞
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99½	99½	99½
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99½	99½	99½
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101	100½	101
65 AC Line 1st 4s 52	77	74	77
13 ACLine clt 4s 52	71¾	71¾	71¾
47 ACLine 4½s 64	65	63⅞	64¾
17 ACLine 5s 45	80½	79⅝	80½
20 Atl&Dan 4s 48	36	36	36
3 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	33½	32⅝	33½
13 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	84	84	84
13 Austin&NW 5s 41	99	98¾	99
18 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	73½	73	73½
236 B&O 5s cl A	43½	43	43½
76 B&O 95 st C	48½	48	48
43 B&O 2000 st D	43	42¾	43
18 B&O 96 st F	43¾	42	43
317 B&O cv 6s 44 st	18¾	17¼	18
43 B&O 6s 48	73	71¾	72⅜
37 B&OPLE&WV 4s51st	60½	60	60½
27 B&O SW 50 st	48¼	46⅝	48¼
12 B&O TC 4s 59	55¼	55	55
4 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
3 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	48¼	47¾	47¾
2 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	92½	92½	92½
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1 BethSti 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
5 BethSti 3¼s 65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Bost&Me 5s 67	76	76	76
1 Bost&Me 5s 55	83¼	82¾	83¼
170 Bost&Me 4½s 70	22	21	22
6 Bost&Me 4s 60	71	70½	71
18 BklyEdis 3¼s 66	108⅝	108½	108½
2 BklyUnGas 5s 50	95	94½	94½
20 Buf R&P 57 st	48	47	47½
4 Bush Term 5s 55	44¼	44	44¼
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¾	107	107¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	94⅞	95	95
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	93⅜	93¾	93⅜
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	104¼	104¼	104½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	54	54	54
25 Can Pac 4s perp	54	54	54
3 Caro C&O 4s 65	106¼	106½	106½
46 Celanese 3s 55	99⅛	98¾	99⅛
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	17¾	17¾	17¾
25 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	1¾	1¾	1¾
30 Cen of Ga 5s 59	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
84 Cen Pac 5s 60	46¾	45½	46½
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	60	60	60
84 Cen Pac 5s 60	46¾	45½	46½
49 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71	70½	71
37 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15¼	14½	15¼
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	13	13	13
8 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	13	12⅝	13
13 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅞	104½	104⅞
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅞	104½	104½
38 Chi&Alton 3s 49	11¼	10½	11¼
22 CB&Q 1fg 5s 71 A	83⅜	83	83
26 CB&Q 4½s 77	76	74½	76
38 CB&Q gen 4s 58	86½	85⅜	86¼
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93⅜	93	93¼
23 Ch&E Ill 5s 51	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
23 Ch&E Ill 4s 1st ct	15⅞	15¼	15⅞
23 Chic Gt West 4s 59	31½	31	31½
1 Chi I&L 6s 66	73¾	73¾	73¾
4 Chi I&L 5s 66	72⅜	71½	72⅜
228 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6¼	5¾	6¼
69 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 CM&SP 4½s 89F	33½	33	33½
58 CM&SP 4½s 89C	33⅞	33	33⅞
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	33	33	33
2 CM&SP gen 4s 89	23	23	23
5 CM&SP 3½s 89	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12½	12½	12½
21 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	21	20¾	20¾
137 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2¼	2	2
51 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	12½	12½	12½
87 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	12½	12½	12½
37 Chi & NW 4s 87	19⅝	18½	19
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 reg	15¾	15¼	15¾
1 Chi & NW 4s 87st	19½	19½	19½
22 Chi & NW 3½s 87	18¼	18	18¼
34 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	9	8⅞	9
72 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1¾	1¼	1¾
71 CRI & P 4s 88	16½	16¼	16¼
2 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
35 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	8¾	8¼	8¾
49 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	7½	7	7¼
9 CT Tle&SE rfg 5s 60	57	56⅜	57
23 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	48⅜	46½	48¼
1 Ch Un Sta 4s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	106	106	106
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	102½	102½	102½
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	92½	92½	92½
21 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	91¼	91	91¼
1 Childs Co 5s 43	33	33	33
46 CCC&StL 4½s 77	59	58½	58⅝
27 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	77	76½	77
7 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	104½	104½	104½
1 Clev & Pitts 4½s 42	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78	78	78
23 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70½	69⅞	70½
13 Col F & I 5s 70	81	80½	81
126 Col & So 4½s 80	16	15¼	16
10 Columbia G 5s 52 May	106	105½	106
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	105	104⅜	105
13 ComMAlc 6½s w	43	42⅞	43⅝
33 Cmwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	118¾	117⅞	118¾
41 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	104½	104¼	104½
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106	105¾	106
13 Con Rys 4s 54	19	19	19
9 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	19	19	19
4 Con Rys 4s 56	19	19	19
1 ConsumPow3¼s'66	107½	107½	107½
5 Contin'talOil2¼s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Cuba R R 5s '52	20	20	20
121 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	53¾	53	53¼
93 D&R G 4s '36	9¼	9	9¼
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
17 D&RGWest 5s '78	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Des Plaines V 4½s '47	72¼	72¼	72¼
6 Det Ed 4s '65	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	18¼	18¼	18¼
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅞
4 El Paso & SW 5s '65	57	56	57
10 El Paso & S W 5s'65	56	56	56
261 Erie rfg 5s '67	18¾	18¼	18½
159 Erie rfg 5s '75	18¾	18¼	18½
11 Erie 1st 4s '96	86¼	85½	86¼
41 Erie gen lien 4s '96	45½	45	45¾
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	38½	38½	38½
3 Erie Gene 6s '57	105½	105½	105½
8 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	104¼	104	104¼
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8	8½
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	89¾	89¼	89⅞
7 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	10	10	10
4 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	20	20	20
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106	105¾	106
2 Goth Bilt Ho 5s '46	78	78	78
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	108¼	108	108
50 Gt Nor 5s '73	103	102½	103
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	95¼	95¼	95¼
26 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	95½	95	95⅝
19 Gt Nor 4s '48 G	104⅝	104½	104½
8 Gt Nor 4s '48 H	99¼	99	99
7 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	86½	85¾	86½
2 G Bay & W deb B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
6 Gulf M & N 5s '50	81	80	81
15 Gulf M & Ohio 5s '75	64½	64	64½
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	82½	82	82½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 Housatonic 5s 37	59	59	59
4 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	28½	28¼	28¼
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44½	44½
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¾	11¼	11¾
1 Ill Bel Tel 3½s 70 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
33 Ill Cen 4s 52	41¼	40¾	41¼
25 Ill Cen 4s 53	41½	40½	41½
54 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¾	41½	42¾
282 Ill Cen 4s 56	40½	39	40½
5 Ill Cen St L 2s 51	43½	43½	43½
40 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63 A	44¼	43	44¼
116 IC&GSL&NO 4½s 63	40⅞	39⅜	40¾
5 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	75	75	75
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98¼	98¼	98¼
16 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	9½	9½	9½
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	51½	50½	51½
30 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	75¾	75	75
6 Int Paper 5s 55	104	103⅞	104
2 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	85	85	85
131 Int T&T 4½s 52	42½	41¾	42⅜
149 Int T&T 5s 55	45	43⅞	45
3 James Fr&Clea 4s 59	87½	87½	87½
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61			
	104 9-32	104 9-32	104 9-32
27 KCPtS & Mem 4s 36	36½	36¼	36¼
4 KCPtS & M 4s 36 ct	36¼	35¾	35¾
6 K C South 5s 50	70¾	70¼	70¾
5 K C South 3s 50	68	68	68
3 K C Term 4s 60	107½	107½	107½
2 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	77½	77½	77½
5 Koppers Co 4s 61	104	103⅝	104
11 Kresge Found 3s 50	104⅞	104½	104⅞
4 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	60	59⅝	60
5 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	61½	60¼	61½
10 Lac Gas 5½s 42	64	63¾	64
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	63	62¾	63
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	96⅝	96½	96⅝
9 L E & West 2d 5s 41	96	95¾	96
53 L S & M S 3½s 97	93¾	93¼	93⅝
1 Leh Val Coal 1st '64 st	97½	97½	97½
6 Leh ValHTerm 5s '54	45½	45	45
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	19½	19½	19½
36 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	25½	24¾	25½
86 Leh Val 4½s2003 st	22½	21½	22½
92 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21¾	20	21¾
9 Leh Val Term 5s '51	53¼	52½	53¼
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	18½	17½	18½
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	133	133	133
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	97	97	97
5 Loews 3½s '46	104½	104½	104½
9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	84	84
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	105¼	105	105¼
8 Lou&N 4½s '2003	100½	100½	100½
45 Lous & N 3¾s 2003	90	90	90
1 LoukVile & Ex 4½s '52	98	98	98
15 Maine Cen 4s '43	78¼	78	78¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	50¼	50¼	50¼
9 Manati Sug 4s '57	30	29½	30
3 Marion St Rbov 6s '47	88	88	88
4 McCrory Strs 3½s '55	105½	105½	105½
5 McKess & Rob 5½s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	69	69	69
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Midland RR NJ 5s '40	33½	31½	32½
1 Mil & Nor cn 4½s '39	28¾	28¾	28¾
6 Mil & Nor 1st 4½s '39	60	59½	60
22 Mil Spar & NW 4s '47	17½	17	17½
1 MSP & SSMar 5½s '78	55½	55½	55½
1 MSP & SSMarie 5s '38	8¾	8¾	8¾
20 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	9½	9½	9½
24 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	9½	9½	9½
114 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	15¾	14¾	15¼
20 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27½	26½	27½
19 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13½	13½	13½
32 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21	21	21
84 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21	20½	21
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 P ct	20½	20¼	20¼
8 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21½	21½	21½
2 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21¾	21½	21½
10 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	21	21	21
113 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21	20¾	21
13 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	20½	20	20¼
69 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	55	55	55
18 Mon W Pa P 5v4½s'60	109½	109	109
19 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	77	77	77
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38½	38	38⅜
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	33	33	33
32 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	38⅞	38	38⅞
2 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
1 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 N Eng RR 5s '45	50½	50	50½
7 N Eng RR 4s '45	50½	49	50½
5 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	68½	68½	68½
23 N Orl Term 4s '53	77	70½	70½
4 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	38	37	37
5 N A Tex&M 5s '35 A ct	30	30	30
3 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	37	37	37
1 NO Tex&M 5sB '54ct	34½	34½	34½
1 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	33	33	33
1 NO Tex&M 4½s '56 ct	34	34	34
1 NY&Greenwd L 5s '56	35	35	35
3 NY & Putnam 4s '93	53	53	53
58 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68	66¾	67¾
173 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62¾	61¾	62¾
17 NYC cn 4s '98	67½	66½	67
34 NYC cv 3¼s '52	64¾	64	64⅞
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	87¼	86¾	87¼
3 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	68	68	68
13 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	63	63	63
11 NYChi&StL 6s '41	93	92½	93
75 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	73¼	72¾	73¼
143 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	63¾	61⅝	62¾
26 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	92	92	92
94 NY Ch & StL 3½s '47	94	94	94
5 NY Connect 3½s'65	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 NY Dock Co 4s '51	59½	58¼	59½
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	108	108
74 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24	23¼	24
3 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	37¼	37⅛	37¼
88 NYNH&H 4½s '67	23	22¾	22¾
8 NYNH&H 4s '55	20	19½	20
61 NYNH&H 4s '56	20	19½	20
16 NYNH&H 4s '57	4½	4¼	4½
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5	5	5
15 NY O & W gen 4s '55	2½	2½	2½
9 NY Steam 3½s '63	107	106½	107
22 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	30	29⅞	30
2 NY S&W Term 5s '43	66½	65¼	66½
2 NY Trap R 6s '46	93	95	95
55 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	6½	6⅜	6⅜
2 Norg Sou 5s 61 ct	13	13	13
17 Norf Sou 5s 61A	13	12½	13
2 Norf & W 4s 96	126½	126½	126½
211 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68¾	67½	68½
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59½	58½	59½
39 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59¾	58	59¾
17 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54¾	54	54¾
24 Nor Pac 4s 97	78¼	77½	78
5 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	73	73	73
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46¼	45⅝	46¼
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Ogden&C Coal 6s 48	43¾	43¾	43¾
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109½	109¼	109½
1 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107½	107½
23 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	87¾	86¾	87⅜
4 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	61½	61½	61½
4 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
3 Pac Gas G El 4s64	111¾	111⅜	111½
13 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	87	85½	87
5 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	96	96	96
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	43½	43½	43½
10 Pen Co 4s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Penn P & L 4½s 74	109½	109½	109½
10 Penn P & Lt 3½s 69	109	108⅝	109
17 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108¼	108	108
15 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	96½	95½	96⅛
17 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	104	103⅞	104
3 Pen RR 3½s 70	97½	97¼	97⅜
11 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90½	90½	90¾
11 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	118	118	118
16 Peoria & E 1st 4s 60	51	50½	51
1 Peoria & E Inc 4s 90	47	47	47
41 Pere Marq 5s 56	80½	80¼	80½
56 Pere Marq 4½s 56	73⅝	73	73
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	108½	108½	108½
1 Phil Co 5s 67	106¾	106¾	106½
8 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109	109	109
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3 Phillips Pet 3s 48	102½	102¼	102⅜
2 PCC & SL 5s 70A	111	111	111
13 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Pitt & WVa 4½s 58A	60	58½	60
2 Pitt & WVa 4½s59B	59½	59	59½
17 Pitt&WVa 4½s60C	59¾	58¾	59¾
161 Port Gen E 4½s 60	85½	84	85
2 Pressed Bri G 5s 51	96	96	96
10 Readg 4½s 97 A	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	67½	67½	67½
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	104	104	104
4 Republic Steel 5½s '54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Republic Steel 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
13 Republic Steel 4½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	107	107	107
10 Rio Gr W 1st 4s '49	73¾	73¾	73¾
91 RI Ark & La 4½s '34

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Head Lays Bond Drop to Reserve's Anti-Inflation Plan

Business and Industry

St. Lawrence Project Seen As Untimely

NEW YORK (AP)—Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway project would prove a "serious deterrent" to national defense, R. V. Fletcher, general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, said.

Addressing the Atlantic States Shippers' Advisory Board at its annual luncheon meeting, Mr. Fletcher said in a prepared speech there was no justification for diverting defense funds to "a project which will not be available until long after the present peril has passed."

Denounces Project

He denounced the project as "unsound economically and dangerous politically," asserting it would benefit only a very small section of the country and that 90 per cent of its cost would fall on "citizens who will be damaged rather than benefited by its construction and operation."

The proposed waterway, he said, would be vulnerable to bombing planes and saboteurs.

"One bomb from the air, one exploded charge of dynamite placed by a fifth columnist, and the canal would be out of business indefinitely, with the war vessels of a beleaguered nation lying helplessly at anchor," he added.

For practical commercial purposes, he said, the seaway because of ice conditions could only be used seven months in the year, and would benefit for the most part only foreign-owned ships.

Says Estimate Low

Mr. Fletcher challenged the cost estimate of government engineers, which he said was $655,372,000, explaining that the estimate did not consider money for harbor improvement on the Great Lakes, nor allowance for interest rates during construction. "I must content myself," he said, "with saying here that very competent authorities, in taking these and other elements of cost into consideration, reach the conclusion that the total costs will reach the sum of $1,200,000,000, a huge sum of money subtracted from amounts which would otherwise be available for national defense."

Allegheny Ludlum Plans Expansion

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Buffalo plant of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation plans immediate expansion by 30 to 40 per cent to meet national defense needs, Donald M. Scott, General Manager, said.

The plant, which has a present floor space of approximately 25,000 square feet and employs 125 workers, will make stainless steel castings for antiaircraft guns, military searchlights and airplanes, and equipment for explosives manufacture.

The sum involved was not disclosed.

Street, Skeptical of Budget Data, Takes Message Calmly

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Wall Street seemed very little interested in the budget message, and its reactions on stock prices were imperceptible.

This was because in the first place there was very little surprise in the figures, and second because even the official figures are extremely tentative and unreliable nowadays. And in the third place the modern budget has lost practically all its old-fashioned meanings. Lastly on some points the estimates looked erroneous on the face.

Advance guesses, inspired and uninspired, on the official figures, have been coming in here from Washington for the last fortnight. These reports have indicated a budget for the fiscal year 1941-1942, which begins next July and ends in the middle of 1942, to run something round $17,000,000,000 outlay, $8,000,000,000 income, and $9,000,000,000 deficit. A few billion dollars one side or the other mean virtually nothing nowadays, as the final out-turn is always far off from the original estimate. Hence the preliminary reports were, by and large, quite accurate and there were no surprises in the published total figures.

How tentative and uncertain the figures are the President indicated himself, pointing out that the real ceiling is the productive capacity of the country. The total of the budget next year will depend on how much the country can put into its rearmament program, and that will depend entirely on how fast the country can be tooled up and the fighting machinery turned out. Official budget estimates have been far off in recent years, even before the introduction of this added uncertainty, and now they are likely to be further off than ever.

How Valid Are Budget Figures

In recent years it has come to be almost the invariable rule that final deficit figures are far in excess of the original official estimates. This was partly because New Deal officials have always been optimistic about prosperity being around the corner, like former incumbents. It was also because of the President's love of saying in effect that "though the current deficit is large, we hope to shrink it down and get it under control in a year or two."

This time, however, it seems quite possible that the figure for the fiscal year to end 18 months from now, may actually be excessive. That is because, first, it may be impossible for the government to spend the estimated amount on armament, and second because if it does succeed, the resulting tax revenues may swamp yesterday's official estimate.

In fact the estimate of tax revenues of only about $9,000,000,000 (including federal payroll taxes) for the fiscal year 1941-42, seems extremely low. For the fiscal year ended last June, these revenues were round $6,000,000,000. And on top of that Congress last summer passed two revenue measures which should bring in between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 in the fiscal year to begin next June. The higher figure seems the more probable, because of the graduated nature of the excess profits taxes which will yield comparatively little on March 15 and June 15 of the remaining current fiscal year, but should zoom upward rapidly next year as business rises.

Two budget messages ago the President elaborated the interesting thesis that the best way to increase the Treasury's income is to increase the national income. At that time it was officially estimated that with a national income of $70,000,000,000, the tax revenues at the then schedules should yield round $6,000,000,000. But if the income stepped up to $80,000,000,000, the tax revenues ought to mount to $8,000,000,000, and if national income rose to $90,000,000,000, tax revenues should step up to $10,800,000,000.

Estimates May Be Wide of Mark

The national income last year was round $75,000,000,000, and it should step up to well over $80,000,000,000 this year, and during the fiscal year 1941-1942—if the Treasury spends the officially estimated $17,500,000,000 on peace and war—it should certainly step up to $90,000,000,000, and very likely exceed that. If that really means a tax revenue of $10,800,000,000, as the President hopefully anticipated, two years ago, and then some $2,000,000,000 is to be added to it from the taxes imposed last summer, then the President's yesterday estimate of something round $9,000,000,000 of 1941-1942 revenues is something round $3,500,000,000 short, and his figure of a deficit of round $9,00,000,000 should really be something round $5,500,000,000—which isn't much more than the deficit for the current year as estimated by the Treasury last summer. The Administration appears to have made a volte face, and now, instead of over-anticipating the effects of pump-priming, seems to be under-estimating them.

This argument is as long as it is broad. In other words if outlays actually run as big as predicted, then intake will run well over the official guess, and if the intake is only going to be that small, the outgo is likely to be less than the official estimate.

Incidentally the President's guess of the deficit for the current fiscal year seems to pattern along an interesting precedent. In January, 1934, when he made his first budget message, he astounded Wall Street with a prediction that the deficit for the year to end six months later would run something round $7,000,000,000. The estimate was wild by about $4,000,000,000. It was one of the few Roosevelt deficit estimates which proved too large, and was put down in Wall Street to a love of the spectacular. Something the same seems to have happened this year.

Deficit Guess Seen Too Big

The official estimate is for a deficit for the year ending this June of something round $6,300,000,000. This, incidentally, tops the Treasury's August estimate by about $500,000,000, which in turn topped the original January estimate, as usual. But the deficit for the first half is only $2,250,000,000. That would mean a deficit for the remaining six months of about twice that amount, or about $4,000,000,000. That seems very unlikely.

The President estimated that national defense outlays in the current six months would run about $4,750,000,000. They only ran $1,750,000,000 for the first six months. Defense outlays were only $284,000,000 in October, $365,000,000 in November, and $470,000,000 in December. The President's guess is that they will average about $800,000,000 monthly during the current six months, which would mean starting round $500,000,000 this month and ending round $1,100,000,000 in June. It seems possible but unlikely.

Anyway, the official budget estimates, even if accurate, have lost most of their former meaning. Big deficits no longer threaten inflation, nor affect the government bond market, nor are taken as signals for retrenchment. The country doesn't know whether deficits are good (as "pump-priming") or bad (as just plain deficits). They are never complete. In recent years they used to omit blanket requests to be made later, and also such things as farm parity payments, which the Administration knew well the farmers would insist on anyway.

The doings of the Treasury's affiliates are now outside the budget for good (or bad). This year the estimates include parity payments, but as usual omit the affiliates' operations, including the RFC's defense loans, and also, of course, they omit the vital figure of aid to Britain and the other foreign democracies. It would be hard to see how the President could guess those figures anyway, but their absence makes the official guesses very vague indeed.

Shipments of U. S. Currency Held To Western Hemisphere

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of United States currency to foreign countries was confined exclusively to the western hemisphere in December, marking for the first time since October, 1934, the absence of such transfers to Europe.

Total shipments amounted to but $177,000, lowest in nearly three years.

Receipts of U. S. currency from foreign nations amounted to $870,000 in December, of which $120,000 came from Germany, bringing to around $300,000 the amount from that source in the past two months.

Some banking circles said they believed the currency from Germany represented money seized in invaded countries since recent receipts of paper money from that nation were the first of any consequence in a number of years.

Currency is among the few items which, under U. S. Treasury regulation, Germany can seize in an invaded country and send here for conversion into readily available balances.

Ward's Sales Hit New Record Peak

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported December sales amounted to $70,850,185, largest of any month in the company's history and an increase of 7.31 per cent compared with a year ago.

For the 11 months ended Dec. 31 sales totaled $512,514,216, an increase of 8.62 per cent compared with the corresponding 1939 period. This was a new 11 months record for the company.

Takes New Post

Bachrach

Augustus Blagden

Elected President of Martin-Parry Corp. He succeeds Frederick M. Small, who has become Chairman of the Board. Mr. Blagden also is Chairman of Blagden Brothers, Inc., airconditioning and heating, and the Blagden Construction Corp.

1940 Steel Ingot Output at Highest Level in History

NEW YORK (AP)—Officially confirming the steel industry's expansion to the greatest production level in history, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported output of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots for 1940 totaled 65,246,953 net tons.

This was 7 per cent higher than the previous week in 1929 of 60,829,752 tons, and exceeded by 26 per cent the 1939 figure of 51,548,986 tons.

"In producing its record output last year," said the institute, "the steel industry operated at an average of 82.22 per cent of capacity as of Dec. 31, 1939. In 1929 operations averaged 89.05 per cent, while during 1939 the industry operated at an average of 64.70 per cent.

"During the final quarter of last year the industry operated at an average of 95.49 per cent of capacity."

December ingot production was 6,300,768 tons against 6,282,824 tons in November and 5,282,014 tons in December, 1939.

The rate of operations in December was 93.92 per cent of capacity against 96.49 per cent in November and 86.13 per cent in December last year.

Auto Makers Boost Output Schedules

DETROIT (AP)—The motorcar industry, back in full time production after two weeks of holiday-curtailed operations, has boosted its tentative production schedules for the year's first quarter, despite a heavy field stock accumulated by the 1,500,000 unit output of the final quarter of 1940.

Manufacturers who had expected a tapering off immediately following this heavy output now are aiming at an aggregate volume for the January-February-March period of 1,250,000. They point out that the schedules are "tentative" because they do not know when the national defense requirements will force a curtailment of normal plant activity.

Morgenthau Deplores Bond Price Decline

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said today the Federal Reserve System's anti-inflation plan had "caused an unwarranted decline in the Government bond market."

Although still refusing to make any direct comment on the proposals the Federal Reserve System advanced on January 1, the secretary told a press conference that "it is a fact, and not an opinion, that the decline in the prices of government bonds started when the Federal Reserve statement was made."

He said he could not put into figures how much the value of Government bonds had dropped since New Year's, but added that it was not sufficient to "disturb" him.

He described the Federal Reserve plan, which he repeatedly called the "Eccles statement," as a plan to harden or increase interest rates, and added, "I don't believe in taking any artificial means to harden interest rates."

When he called the plan the "Eccles statement," he referred to Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, with whom he has differed in the past.

One of the first results of the Government bond market decline, Mr. Morgenthau predicted, would be to force the Treasury to increase interest rates on forthcoming securities issues. He said he planned to sell $500,000,000 worth of national defense notes some time this month, and "probably would have to pay more" than the three-fourths of 1 per cent interest rate he placed on a similar issue last month.

U. S. Now Has About 80 P. C. of Monetary Gold in the World

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury's gold stock passed $22,000,000,000, roughly 80 per cent of all the monetary gold in the world.

Gold has been coming into New York so fast since the European war began that it was taxing the huge vault space there, and special armored trains are making secret trips to Fort Knox, Ky., to put some of it underground in the Treasury's special depository there.

The flow has been slowing up lately, but the previous speed was shown by the fact that when the Treasury reported that it had $22,020,700,446.22 worth of gold, it was exactly $4,323,455,418.97 more than on the same date last year.

The Treasury's huge holdings, however, did not cover all the gold in this country, because foreign governments and central banks had $1,804,000,000 worth of the yellow metal deposited in their own names in the Federal Reserve banks.

How much gold is now at Fort Knox is secret, but is believed to be around $10,000,000,000. The rest of the Treasury gold is scattered among mint, assay and Federal Reserve offices in New York, Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco.

U. S. Firms' Money Found Used For Latin Anti-U. S. Campaign

WASHINGTON (AP)—Profits derived from American trade were said to be financing an anti-American propaganda campaign throughout South and Central America.

A report made public by Nelson Rockefeller, Co-Ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American republics, charged that American firms were being duped by representatives of "anti-American powers" to finance the campaign.

Four-Month Survey

The report was based on a four-month survey in 18 of the 20 American republics by an American mission co-operating with United States Government officials.

Some of the funds, including advertising appropriations for American goods, are being utilized, the report said, to force newspapers in Latin America and in some instances radio stations to "adopt anti-American editorial policies."

Mr. Rockefeller told reporters in answer to questions that it was "fair to assume" that Germany, Italy and Japan were playing the leading roles in the propaganda drive.

"Only a small percentage of the 1,100 American firms doing business in South and Central America are involved," Mr. Rockefeller said. He added, however, that they included some "important firms."

Mr. Rockefeller's statement asserted that conditions were of a character "to make this a serious concern from a defense point of view."

A country by country survey, the Rockefeller report said, showed the following general situation in South and Central American countries:

Agents Noncitizens

United States firms are frequently represented by firms and individuals "known to support objectives contrary to the best interests of the American republics." (Mr. Rockefeller emphasized that none was a citizen of the United States).

Officers and employees of a number of firms, representing United States companies, are "officials of anti-American powers."

Many employees of United States companies are "known members of local anti-American organizations."

Many anti-American firms, cut off from European products by the war, obtained agencies for United States companies. These enabled them to maintain their trade contacts, obtain confidential trade information which is made available to anti-American powers, and derive profits which are being used to finance propaganda agencies.

Many of the firms representing United States companies are serving as "centers for the distribution of anti-American literature and propaganda."

Mr. Rockefeller said the information had been turned over to interested governmental agencies and that firms doing business in South and Central America would be contacted in an effort to remedy the situation.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED

CALLS FOR LAW-TRAINED PEOPLE Young law graduates and retired lawyers, to form classes and teach major business law to adults and business groups. Details on request. H. B. HOFFMAN, 5067 Ambrose Avenue, Los Angeles.

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8 minutes' walk to station, a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious, rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

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N. Y. C. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen; ample terrace, facing park; $1900 Brett Wyckhoff Potter Hamilton Inc., TR. 9-6900 ALLISON

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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If you are one who believes that the program for production of huge armaments and war supplies will offer opportunity for quick profits on invested funds, Farm and Home plans will not interest you.

If, however, you are concerned with the safety of your money, plus the highest earnings consistent with that safety, Full Paid Shares in Farm and Home are ideal.

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(M-2)

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Are you making

A NEW YEAR'S CHECK-UP

on your own affairs?

IT is sound business practice for an individual to review his estate at this time of year. Many conditions that affect property may have changed during the past twelve months. What have these changes been? What do they mean to property owners? The answers to these questions will serve as a sound basis for future planning.

REVIEW YOUR WILL—A will can seldom be considered a final expression of one's wishes as long as the maker lives. Does your will fit conditions as they are today? Have you considered the advantages of appointing Old Colony Trust Company, which has had many years of experience in settling estates, as your Executor and Trustee? *Your family lawyer will tell you how to make any necessary changes.*

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A review of these matters may suggest that it would be to your advantage to use one or more of the services of Old Colony Trust Company. You will find our officers always ready to confer with you at your convenience.

Every property owner will find our booklet, "Planning an Estate," both interesting and helpful. A copy will be sent on request.

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Agent ★ Trustee ★ Guardian ★ Executor

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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CONNECTICUT

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28 Flavors, Ice Cream
Breakfast Served Every Morning
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30c Each
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Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
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BOOKS
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CONNECTICUT

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Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
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Holiday Greetings
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Full Line of Ubrey Perfumes
203 Main Street Tel. 3-3245

WESTINGHOUSE
Electrical Appliances
SCHUMACKER
REFRIGERATION CO.
94 Summer St. Phone 3-8960

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Painting and Decorating
Paper Hanging *Color Artistry*
Now is the time to decorate the interior of your home.
Present prices, and our service, insure neatness and craftsmanship with a minimum of inconvenience to the harmony of your home.
BLY AND WATERBURY PAINTING DECORATORS
Nash Island Noroton Phone Stamford 4-5201
Daniel H. Bly Everett E. Waterbury

FRANKEL'S
January Sales
DEEP-CUT PRICES
Winter Apparel for Men and Women, Youths and Juniors, Boys and Girls.
Charge It the Frankel Way
FRANKEL'S
262 Atlantic Street, Stamford

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
"Be smart about clothes and money"
ATTEND Our
Great
January Sale

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Come to our great
January Clearance Sale
A store-wide sale that will give you the opportunity to fill your wants in dry goods at positive savings compared with the usual regular prices.
ALLSTATE TIRES
Cross Country Batteries
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

Why Do The Laundry?
Clothes won't dry if hung out in a blizzard. We return them partly dry or finished, as you desire.
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

Domestic Specials Galore
during our great
JANUARY SALE
Now in Progress
The Miller & Peck Co.

JANUARY SALE
Pictures, Frames, Lamps, Mirrors
Writing Paper, Glass, China, Radios
at Discounts of
10% to 50%
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

Master Kraft Super-Safe Oil Burner
WALTER B. SHAFFER
PLUMBING and HEATING
1824 N. Payson Street Laf. 2734

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 5342

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
LEXINGTON 6804 HEARST TOWER

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 294

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept.—Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agency

New York

ALBANY

Why not have a Whitney Charge Account for the New Year, and have the advantage of using
CHARGA-PLATE
An Exclusive Service at
WHITNEY'S

20% DISCOUNT SALE
of
Suits, Overcoats
Topcoats
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 STATE STREET

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

ROBERT MONEY
Decorator
Painting and Paperhanging
39 Elk Street Phone 5-2009

Spring Flowers
DAFFODILS BLUE IRIS SWEET PEAS
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

Take Advantage of
Luddy's
MID WINTER SALE
Smart Haberdashery reduced 25 to 33⅓%
Luddy
92 STATE STREET ALBANY

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET
IMPORTANT! For Ladies Only!
The Sensation of Albany is a Permanent without heat! It is successful on any kind of hair (soft, fine or silky hair). Curls start right at the scalp.
Come in for free consultation and free test curl.
FRED GROTHE
106 State Street Ph. 4-6881

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clearance Sale
Quality Footwear
at Worth-While Savings
I. Miller, Peacock, Vitality, Footsaver, Dr. Locke and Health Spot Shoes for Women
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
Watches—Diamonds—Silver
Prices to suit all purses
60 Court Street Estab. 1910

BARNES FLOWERS
90 CHENANGO ST.
Spring Flowers
C. Stuart Mace 2-4045

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

Annual White Sale
An event of much importance to people of this community for savings are large on sheets, pillow cases, blankets, towels, mattress covers, pillows and other household needs. You'll meet your thrifty neighbors at this sale.
At McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery Gloves Underwear etc
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3282

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road
Estab 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Ave.

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in
FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones
WA. 3545-WA. 4600

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove, and Nut, $12.25
$1 Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Antique Clocks Rebuilt
To Original State of Perfection
Hall, Chime and French Clock Specialist
1558 Main Street GA 3860

CORTLAND

For Quality
RUG, CURTAIN CLEANING
THE CORTLAND LAUNDRY
15 COURT STREET PHONE 107

GLOVERSVILLE

Buick
FARHART GARAGE
Gloversville Johnstown Amsterdam
Phone 4034 646 342

JAMESTOWN

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr
116 E. 4th St. Tel 5708

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decoration
12 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

RHOE B. HENDERSON
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Starts Today, Continues thru January 18th
BIGELOW'S Jamestown, N. Y.

Save Now As Never Before
In Our Store-Wide
JANUARY
SALE OF SALES
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN
106-110 E. SECOND STREET

KENMORE

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

VASSAR BEAUTY SHOP
Experts in All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
DE 1033
1362 Kenmore Avenue
Next to Kenmore Floral Co.
Barbizon Slips $1.65 to $2.50
Dresses $4.95 to $7.95
Hosiery, Sweaters, Skirts, Bags, Jewelry
Park-Terrace Dress Shoppe
3193 Delaware Ave.

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

LARCHMONT

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Libretti's Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Long Island

BALDWIN

Prudence Prim
Specializing in Infants' and Children's Wear. Also Ladies' Accessories.
60 North Grand Ave. Baldwin 1030
(Near Lorenz Ave.) Open Evenings till 9:30

Click away
the Leisure Hours
on Your Knitting Needles
Jessalyn Yarn Shop
Louise Meyer, Prop.
96 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin, N. Y.

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries—Tel. Babylon 329
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

"Fix-Up—Paint-Up"
CEDARHURST 5366
C. M. Luther
ARTISTIC FURNITURE PAINTING
CABINET WORK AND POLISHING
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-2688-J daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURS
REPAIRING REMODELING
ALVIAN FUR SHOP
MASTER FURRIERS FOR 35 YEARS
After Holiday Sale
158-23 Northern Blvd., near 159th St. Ind. 3-7407

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
The World's Leading Oil Burner
JOSEPH V. CRONIN
136-69 Roosevelt Ave Fl 9-7730

The Little Gem Music Box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns
"Shepherd show me how to go"
"O gentle presence"
BOOKS CARDS CANDY
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 KISSENA BOULEVARD

North Shore's Largest Lamp and Gift Shop
Schwartz's
37-21 Main Street
TELEPHONE INC 3-7097

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-21 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 5-3555

RUSTCRAFT GREETING CARDS
Table Candles and Electric Bulbs
Eaton-Crane Stationery
FRESH SHERRY, SCHRAFFT and WHITMAN CANDY
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41st AVE FL. 9-1701

CORSET SALE
JANUARY CLEARANCE
KATHERINE WALSH
All types sold, fitted, altered and repaired
160-10 Northern Blvd. Fln. 9-1322
Roosevelt Theatre Bldg.

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
Moderate Prices
Flushing 9-2813
154-22 Northern Blvd.

FOREST HILLS

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-38 Austin Street BO. 3-3117

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Blvd. 8-3090 10 to 12 Monday Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

FOREST HILLS MUSIC SHOP
Radios, Lamps, Cameras, Pictures, Mirrors, Records
72-26 Austin Street BO. 8-4702

FREEPORT

F. MONTALBANO
292 North Main Street, Freeport
NEAR SEAMAN AVENUE
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship Courteous Service

NORMAN'S
14th Anniversary Sale
Reductions on All Coats and Dresses
83 So. Main Street Freeport

January Clearance Sale
at
THE FASHION SHOP
Great Reductions on All Coats and Dresses
67 South Main Street Freeport, L. I.

Announcing This Month's
CLEARANCE SALE
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
LITWAK'S
80 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

FREEPORT—Merrick

RAHN'S
SODA . . . CANDY
For Birthdays and Parties Order Our Delicious Ice Cream Cake
53 Merrick Ave., Merrick Ph. Free 4816

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd G. N. 3695

Phone Great Neck 942
COLONY HOUSE LAUNDRY
Exclusive Hand Service
We Call For and Deliver
17 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
(Near Liggett's Drug Store)

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes — Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road. Next to Kenwood Apts
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies

CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2015 Open Evenings Manhasset 1415

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
92 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued.)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Carol Green's
ANNUAL CORSET SALE
Save up to 33⅓%
GOSSARD, FLEXEES, LE GANT, MUNSINGWEAR
253 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead
60 S. Main Street, Freeport

The Glove Shops
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-5 Evenings 8 to 11:15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street Cor. Jamaica Ave.

S. RUBIN
AFTER CHRISTMAS SALE
of House Furnishings and Electrical Gifts and Appliances
81-07 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Our 12th Annual
JANUARY FUR SALE
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Upholstering
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
DU BOIS UPHOLSTERING CO.
93-01 37th Avenue Newtown 9-2988
108-30 Jamaica Avenue Cleve. 3-1922

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 13 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50
The home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY

Perry's
Featuring ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

LYNBROOK

SUNN UPHOLSTERING
"WE'LL MAKE THEM LIKE NEW"
LYNBROOK 195
Furniture Upholstered and Repaired
126 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Semi-Annual Clearance
Reductions from 10% to 20%
on
Boys' and Girls' Snow Suits and Coat Sets
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Ave.
Lynbrook, L. I.

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts

Fishman's Quality
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3333

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

½ YEARLY SALE
MATRIX WILBUR COON TREADEASY
$5.45 up
Value to $10.00
Edwards—Children's Shoes Included
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 JAMAICA AVENUE

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

Tek
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
EDWARD ORLER, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 9-9368

COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Coats
Greatly Reduced
Jamaica Ave., Cor. 164th St.
Established 1919 Vir. 9-8814

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

The end of your search for
BETTER FURNITURE
CHAS. FRIEDOPFER FURNITURE
"Woodhaven's Growing Store"
8099-101 JAMAICA AVE.
But 85th St. and Woodhaven Blvd. Woodhaven, N.Y.
PHONE VIRGINIA 7-1100

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

January WHITE Sale
TOWELS PILLOW CASES SHEETS BLANKETS
"Exclusive" but not "Expensive"
GELLER'S
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-10118

WINTHER'S
Fine Home-Made
Ice Cream and Candies
Luncheonette and Parlor Service
95-19 Jamaica Avenue

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLAIRE CORSET SHOP
10 to 20% discount
on All Garments During January
Corsets for every figure, from the junior to the larger type
278 Merrick Road Tel. 2440

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
SEE BAKING DONE ON THE PREMISES
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway
Telephone Rockville Centre 3848—3868

STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

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Starts Thursday, December 26th
Nemo—P. N. Practical Front—Flexees—Artist Model—Rengo Belt—Mis-Simplicity—Master Craft—Lily of France
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (Kresge Bldg.)

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Direct From Our Farms at
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PHONE 8010

ALVIN C. HIRSCH
Certified Public Accountant
261 Broadway, New York City
COrtlandt 7-2436-7

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I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

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NEW YORK CITY

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Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

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Fancy Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
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HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

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Try our NU-BLUE SUNOCO
The New Miracle Gasoline
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Tel. Gib. 7-6533
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Imported and Domestic Delicacies Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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Greatly reduced prices on Winter Dresses from $4.00 up
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SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

NEW YORK

PELHAM

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
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House Wares—Devoe Paints
Practical Gifts

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
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Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PELHAM PICTURE HOUSE
175 WOLF'S LANE TEL. 3160
Sat., Sun., Mon. Jan. 11-12-13
NORMA SHEARER • ROBERT TAYLOR
"ESCAPE"
with Conrad Veidt and Nazimova

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THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Potted Plants
Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3380 211 WOLFS LANE

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For your new hair-do try PEL MEL POMPADOUR PERMANENT WAVE. Popularly priced $5 to $10.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

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There Are 1,200 Sanforized-Shrunk
MEN'S SHIRTS
$1.00
Reg. $2.00, $2.50, $3.50
in LUCKEY'S Annual
SHIRT SALE
LUCKEY, PLATT & COMPANY

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street Phone 5399
BEACON No. Cedar St. Phone 197

The Up-To-Date Co.
Poughkeepsie
Final Clearance Sale

For Your Party
Order One Day Ahead
Dainty Bridge Rolls, Tiny Cup Cakes, Tea Cakes and Pastries.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3563

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Special Sunday Night Suppers, 50c
38 East Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

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Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

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BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
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212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83
Established 1867. Seventy-three years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity

CROUCH & BEAHAN Co.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen. 350

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued.)

J. B. KAIROW
CUSTOM FURRIER
Ladies' Tailor
Reduction Prices Now on Restyling
649 N. Clinton Main 3821
Be Particular

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-483

The **CORNUCOPIA**
INCORPORATED
has moved to Spring House, 3001 Monroe Avenue
WATCH for date of OPENING

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

MERLIN L. GROFF
Public Accountant
AUDITS TAX RETURNS
Systems Installed and Supervised
400 University Ave. Monroe 5699

RYE

Service on All Oil Burners
Rye Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
TEL. 1231
'blue coal' Fuel Oil
Ask about Bonded Savings
Timken's Plan to save you 25 to 40 per cent on your fuel bills
GEORGE F. GORMAN
87 Purchase Street
Representing the Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burner

SCARSDALE

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DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. 34 Garth Road
Bronxville, N. Y. Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. Bronx 5127 Tel. Scars. 3939

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121 Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840 BEACON
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8868

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Schenectady Agency for
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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.35
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Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

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Pianos and Radios
At Your Service
Drive in at any time to have your battery, oil or tires checked
Redmond's Service Station
194 Erie Boulevard

SYRACUSE

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

A. P. MADDEN CO.
SYRACUSE BUILDING
Kitchen Planning
Whitehead Monel Tank
Water Heaters
TEL. 2-2359

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-5473 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O'Malleys
The Very Unusual as Usual
FASHIONS
for Women and Misses
HOTEL SYRACUSE

UTICA

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
128 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

"LYNN" HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-6320

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the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts Utica

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—
Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

WATERTOWN

We loan money—
To Home Owners and those contemplating the purchase of a home.
To Individuals to meet emergencies.
To Purchasers of new automobiles.
THE NORTHERN NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
A Marine Midland Bank
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Three Days Only!
January Clearance Sale
Thursday through Saturday . . . brisk-moving clearance of all the odd lots and broken size ranges left from a phenomenal Christmas season. Priced for immediate selling!
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

De Soto and Plymouth
Sales and Service
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Goodrich Motors, Inc.
302 N. Massey St. Phone 877

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2567 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Treat for Pastry Lovers
"Deliciously Different"
Hilray's
190 MAIN STREET W. P. 7060
White Plains 3580 Chappaqua 280

Antiques
MATHILDE K. KUSS
220 E. Post Road Greeley House
Opp. Bonwit Teller Chappaqua, N. Y.

Interesting Reductions
★ LAMPS
★ GLASSWARE
★ CHINA
MELINE SNEAD
97 Mamaroneck Avenue

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 1517

CRUISE WEAR
by IZOD of LONDON, the King's Tailor, whose superb designs are still arriving here. Exclusive with
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N.Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVENUE

AUTHORIZED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER
Chas. J. Goyert & Co., Inc.
Automatic Heating—Air-Conditioning
24-Hour Service on All Makes
FUEL OIL—BURNERS—CONDITIONERS
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Home Insulation
Roofing, Siding
ROCK WOOL INSULATION CORP.
121 Westmoreland Ave. W. P. 5700

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
brother & sister
126 Mamaroneck Avenue, Opposite Altman's

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

Fifth Annual White Sale
The HOME LINEN Shop
144 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84 Scars. 2929
Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Formerly $44.75 Model
Royal Portable
now only $30.75.
1 year guarantee
Sales—Service—Rentals—Repairs
CAPITOL TYPEWRITER CO.
5-7 Grove St. Tel. W. P. 9744-5

End-of-Year Shoe Sale
REDUCTIONS
on All Men's and Women's Shoes
D.F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE. LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
400 East Post Road White Plains, N. Y.

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year 'round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains {6330 6331
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel YON 6540—6541
52 Lawrence Street

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
Tel. Nepperhan 4900

Exclusively for Men
• DE ROBERTS •
BARBER SHOP
This thoroughly masculine department is a great favorite with men. The most modern equipment. Telephone service at every chair.
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 6435

January Clearance Sale
REDUCTIONS OF
33⅓% to 50%
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

25% off on
Girls' Winter Apparel
20% off on
Coats—Suits and Mackinaws
For Boys and Young Men at
WALTERMAN'S
459 South Broadway

Daily Features Page

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Many collectors of stamps of the Latin American countries find that the names of notables appearing on the stamps are often unknown to them, owing perhaps to the lack of information in our encyclopedias.

To enlightened stamp collectors The Pan American Union has undertaken to publish a series of

Netherlands charity stamp

"Who's Who on the Postage Stamps of Latin America" booklets. The first two, covering the countries of Argentina and Bolivia, were issued during December and a third booklet for Brazil will appear in February. The other countries will be considered in alphabetical order, and the men whose portraits appear on the postage stamps of their respective countries will have biographical sketches presented in these booklets. The booklets may be obtained from The Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each, postpaid.

In this "Good Neighbor" movement The Pan American Union offers a closer understanding of the peoples of the several nations for each other, and an understanding of the reasons for the choice of the particular portraits used on the stamps. These "Who's Who" booklets, prepared by Rogelio E. Alfaro, who is not only an authority on Latin-American affairs but is himself a stamp collector, will be of inestimable value to stamp collectors, schools, and study clubs. More than 95 per cent of the data set forth in the series is not available in the English encyclopedias or other books in the English language.

Brazil—A special 400-reis stamp of dull violet color was recently received in the United States and commemorated the 10th anniversary of Brazil's unity and strength which was celebrated October 24th, 1940.

Costa Rica—Two stamps have been released in honor of Pan American Aviation Day, celebrated Dec. 17. Both stamps are the 50c. value of the Cocos Island issue surcharged with the values 15 centimos and 30c. and the overprint "Aereo Aviacion Panamericana, Dic. 17, 1940.".

Ecuador—The Pan American Union announce through their stamp division that the Sucre has risen in its international exchange value and in consequence the Pan American airmail and postal sets will cost more in American currency.

France—It is expected that the new Vichy government will shortly issue a series of postage stamps. The first stamp reported to be actively in preparation is one bearing the portrait of Marshal Petain and is of 1 franc value.

Germany—Two stamps have been issued in honor of the scientist von Behring who was awarded the Nobel prize in 1901. The values are the 6 pfg. plus 4 pfg., in dark green color and the 25 pfg. plus 10 pfg. of blue color.

The "Winterhilfswerk" or Winter Help Work series of stamps has made its appearance. These charity semi-postal stamps are nine in number and picture various buildings.

Netherlands—Various late issues have been surcharged with new values and a surtax added for charity purposes.

Panama—A new set of stamps is expected shortly to commemorate

Pan American Aviation stamp from Costa Rica

the placing of the new constitution in effect. These stamps may be overprinted values of current issues.

Philippines—A new series of stamps is expected to appear during February next. Some of the designs of the values have already been chosen, and include a portrait of the national hero Jose Rizal y Mercado, a Moro sailing boat or vinta, the new coat of arms, as well as Island products.

There have been hundreds of requests for stamps commemorating various events and personages for the coming year, but the Department has decided on a rather restricted program and quite unlike the 1940 deluge. Forty-four stamps were on the 1940 program, and for the 1941 program there are to be a new and more attractive set of airmail stamps, Vermont and Indiana commemoratives, and a few more of the Famous American series.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

—Chase Craig

"Will you run over to the next encampment and borrow a pinch of salt?"

"Now that you're in the army, you'll have to forget you were a movie star—after you give me your autograph!"

Daily Quotation

IT is always good to know, even only in passing, charming human beings; it refreshes one like flowers and woods and clear brooks.—GEORGE ELIOT

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. "Imitation is the sincerest of flattery" is to Walter Colton as "All that glitters is not gold" is to **(Voltaire, Ibid, Bacon, Shakespeare, Anonymous).**
2. Stringed instrument is to banjo as air instrument is to **(zither, phonograph, tambourine, hautboy, calliope).**
3. Gettysburg Battlefield is to Pennsylvania as the Liberty Bell is to **(Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., New York City, Baltimore).**
4. Kentucky is to Frankfort as Ohio is to **(Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Canton, Chillicothe).**
5. Daniel Webster is to the 18th century as Noah Webster is to the **(18th century, 19th century, 17th century, 16th century, lexicography).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Vocations

Radiator Efficiency

A high school student worked up a considerable business for himself by increasing the efficiency of radiators in homes and in offices. Two methods were used: painting the radiator with a light oil paint and then putting reflectors behind the radiators. The reflectors were of three types: (1) three coats of aluminum paint on heavy paper; (2) a sheet of aluminum foil; (3) plasterboard with an aluminum surface, which may be purchased through any hardware store.

His business was particularly brisk during the autumn when householders were getting prepared for winter.—Miss L. P. B., Long Beach, Calif.

Trend of Times

Libraries report a boom demand for books on national defense and books on skills required in strategic industries.

Analogy Test Answers And Rating Table

1. Shakespeare
2. Calliope
3. Philadelphia
4. Columbus
5. 18th century

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good

In Lighter Vein

Her Own Interpretation

Little Mabel, aged six, had a part in the school exercises. She was much pleased and learned her part quickly and said it over loudly and rapidly. It ended with the words, "and plead the cause of the poor and needy," which she shouted so loudly that she could hardly be understood.

Just before leaving for the exercises her mother decided to hear her say the part again and asked her to repeat it more slowly. Then she discovered to her horror that Mabel was saying "and feed the cows. They are poor and need it."

Too Much!

The little English refugee arrived late one afternoon and joyfully settled down in his new American home. The next morning he was given his bath and took it with an air of appropriateness. The second morning he viewed the bath a bit questioningly but said nothing. The third mornihg he said, "I say, I'm not a blooming duck, you know."

Naturally

The Hollywood film director who had his thoughts taken up with other matters returned to the studio for an interview with a distinguished author.

The director sat down and absently took up what he thought was a manuscript, but what, in reality, was the local telephone directory. This he studied gravely for some moments before saying:

"Say, this isn't a bad tale, but you'll have to cut down the number of characters."—Tit-Bits.

The Window Watcher

Monitor Camera Club from Tom Hildreth, Lima, Ohio

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ice Follies*

By LE PELLEY

OH, WOE IS I!
GOING SKATING TODAY?
NO SIR! THE WAY I FEEL, DORIE LEE COULD BEAT ME WITH HER FEET TIED TOGETHER AND HER SKATES ON BACKWARDS!
YOU'VE GOT TO RACE DORIE LEE SOMETIME! MIGHT AS WELL GET IT OVER WITH
OF COURSE—I SUPPOSE—I COULD LET HER BEAT ME AND SAY I WAS JUST BEING A GENTLEMAN!
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Get Them for You*

By RODGERS

I certainly was surprised to have my friend the squirrel say he was hungry—
"What about all those nuts you were gathering this fall?" I asked him. "And what do you expect to find in our attic?"
"That's just it," he told me; "all this fall I gathered nuts and stored them in your attic, and now someone has closed the window."
"Well, that ought to be easy to fix!" I wagged. "I'll go get them for you right away!"
And off I went!
RODGER

The Adventures of Waddles—*Disappearances Are Deceptive*

By THE HAGERS

"FOR DISAPPEARING ISLE, WE HEAD STRAIGHT NORTH, SHIPMATE," THE CAPTAIN SAID.
"THIS ISLAND STRANGE, I SHOULD EXPLAIN, IS ONE OF THE ALEUTIAN CHAIN.
UP IN THAT REGION COLD AND BLEAK, IT PLAYS A GAME OF HIDE-AND-SEEK.
WE'LL NOT COME BACK UNTIL IT'S CLEAR WHY IT APPEARS TO DISAPPEAR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Budget for Defense

Towering over every other consideration in the budget which President Roosevelt has presented to Congress is, of course, the compulsion on the United States to gird itself for defense. Congress assuredly will be generous with provisions for this purpose, although the amount of the bill is surprisingly, soberingly large and may include some requests which even the Administration would be prepared to see reduced.

It is to be remembered continually, too, that mere lavish appropriation of money is not enough to assure adequate defense. The follow-through must be made to see that the money is well applied, that actual production is organized, that the will to work is encouraged, and the wealth turned into implements of protection.

For a long time it has been recognized that the strength of the Nation for defense depends in large part on having its domestic affairs well ordered. For this reason there is deep though somewhat belated satisfaction in the announcement the President makes that the expenditures for normal, non-military activities of the Government will be in balance with the revenue from ordinary Federal taxes, not counting the defense taxes.

This balance, of course, the Administration had tentatively expected to achieve two years or more ago, and its accomplishment now is only the minimum of economy which Congress should endeavor to establish in its treatment of the requests for funds from the executive departments.

Of the $600,000,000 which is saved in proposals for the ordinary activities, $400,000,000 comes out of the provision for WPA. This is a shrinkage of less than a third in work relief. With the Department of Labor estimating that from five to six million new jobs will be filled before the end of 1941, it does seem that more than one-tenth this number should come from the 1,600,000 on WPA. Indeed, Mr. Roosevelt remarks that relief expenditures can be further cut if employers will hire unskilled, semi-skilled or older workers for jobs where special skills are not required.

From first to last the budget is to be taken, under the American fiscal system, as a body of estimates and requests rather than a hard-and-fast program of needs. It is to be scrutinized and challenged in Congress, and reasons should be demanded for every item.

Mr. Roosevelt asserts that the operating costs of the regular departments are "down to the bedrock of the activities and functions ordered by the Congress." This statement should be taken as a challenge in Congress on two scores. First, the appropriations committees should be on their mettle to show they can find cuts to make in the estimates short of impairing prescribed services. Second, they should survey minutely the functions of the scores of governmental bureaus to determine where it is in order to repeal and lop off some of the services which Congress itself has prescribed. Surely some governmental luxuries can be spared when the Nation is being told that defense cannot successfully be superimposed on "business as usual."

Finally, as to the expenditures even for defense the strictest supervision and examination is to be desired. Nothing necessary should be withheld, yet at the same time not a dollar should be handed out without solid defense value in return. It might be well for Congress to set up a standing committee of review on such outlays. The object of defense is to hand the United States to future generations in as good shape as possible. The bill for that service will be large enough at best. As part of the service, the bill should be kept as modest as possible.

A Food Test

Collaboration of the British and American Governments to permit shipments of relief supplies to Spain and Unoccupied France is welcome. At present only limited amounts will go and the supplies themselves will be chiefly milk and clothing for children. Distribution will be under the strict supervision of the Red Cross, and the extent of the program will depend on "developments and the fulfillment of the general conditions of the agreement." But there is hope that it will be found possible to feed certain groups without fastening Nazi chains more tightly on Europe.

This is precisely the procedure this newspaper has hoped would be followed. It will rely on actual experience rather than on heated doctrinaire arguments. It will put information ahead of agitation. It expresses the desire of all Christian people to give a cup of cold water.

In some measure the agitation for sending food to Nazi-dominated countries has been built up by those who had purposes of their own to serve. They never mention the large opportunity and the more desperate need existing in China. The present move demonstrates that the British and American people wish to help wherever help is needed. We trust that the effort will not feed directly or indirectly the Nazi war machine. It is a wise effort to do good and should have a good result.

Ready Speech

The rather obvious truth has been widely advertised that the conversation of one who speaks engagingly and well is likely to be more welcome to hearers than that of another who speaks tiresomely and ill.

This idea is now beginning to function in the academic groves—Lehigh University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Lafayette College, Brown University, and others. At Lehigh a course in speaking has been included in the electrical engineering curriculum. "It is no longer sufficient," says Prof. L. V. Bewley, department head, "for an engineer to have a good idea. The engineer today must be able also to sell his idea, whether it be to his boss, to a group of his colleagues, or to a professional society."

Rensselaer Polytechnic has this year included the considered practice of speech as part of the prescribed work for freshmen. A report from Lafayette defines what may be called the blanket intention of this academic interest: to impart to students "the ability to collect and associate ideas readily and to feel free to talk when they are on their feet." It comes from Brown that students "are more keenly aware than ever before of the importance of being able to express themselves clearly and effectively."

College environments offer particular opportunity in this field. In some courses a phonograph shows the student how he expressed himself on a topic at the beginning of the term—and how he expresses himself at the end of it. Students can debate, cross-question each other, and give talks in public for practice. A class banquets itself toward the end of a term, and each banqueter makes an after-dinner speech. But so, for that matter, do adult education courses or community groups in many places provide practice forums. Sir Walter Scott said of a character in the "Lady of the Lake":

> His ready speech flowed fair and free,
> In phrase of gentlest courtesy.

The effort to achieve this ability is in a useful direction.

'Preserve, Protect, and Defend'

The article in an adjacent column on the use of the Bible at Presidential inaugurals brings to mind that when George Washington appeared at Federal Hall, at Wall and Nassau Streets in New York, for his first inauguration, it was discovered just before the ceremony that no Bible was available. The ceremony was delayed until a messenger was sent for one.

Other "firsts" about inaugurals naturally recur to thought as an American President, for the first such occasion in history, prepares to take the oath a third time. Thomas Jefferson was the first to be inaugurated in Washington. George Washington's second inauguration and John Adams's took place in Philadelphia. Martin Van Buren was the first President who had been born an American citizen; all his predecessors had been born prior to the Declaration of Independence.

William Howard Taft created something of a furor in 1909 by being the first to drive to his inaugural in an automobile. Calvin Coolidge's inaugural address of 1925 was the first to be radiocast to the Nation.

The inaugural oath reads:

> I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

To "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution" is a patriotic duty which some 130,000,000 other citizens may well undertake, along with their President.

Our Readers Say—

"Hopes of France"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article "'The War Isn't Over' Fans Hopes of France" in The Christian Science Monitor was of intense interest. Who would not do something about the appeal for France it contained? Who would not rejoice that there is yet hope for France and all other countries under the aggressor's heel?

However, it is not alone through the British, even with the help of the United States, that these countries are going to be saved. We welcome every reference to the means of invoking divine help, for with this help the British will win and all nations be freed.

Such references to essential help from God in this struggle seem only too rare in newspapers in general and by radio commentators. But we know that only in proportion as we reach out for the presence and power of our Creator and Governor shall individuals and the world be saved from oppression. We are thankful, too, that today prayer has attained the dignified form of consecrated research into and affirmation of the divine nature and law. We know that in France and in every oppressed country and in every free country people of faith and understanding will not cease to pray daily for those who cry out for help in their oppression. In this way not only will the war be won by those who represent a free and decent way of life, but a mighty victory will be won for all humanity, which will prove the superiority of good over evil.

Elmhurst, Ill. FRANK BROWN

"Giving Away Our Substance?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent full-page advertisement Mr. Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, says: "We are giving away our national substance exactly as we gave it away in 1917-1918."

This statement is, of course, inaccurate. We are not giving away our national substance; nor did we give it away in 1917-1918. What we did in the World War, as a reading of history will disclose, was to wait three years and then take an active and effective part in the war—with the result that our forces turned the scales and helped to bring victory against a ruthless Germany bent on world dominion. Thus the world was made safe for democracy for about fifteen years, or until the rise of Hitler.

Today, because in 1920 and afterward our activities on behalf of a structure for lasting world peace—the League of Nations—were far less energetic than our efforts on the battlefield, we again face a situation similar to the situation that confronted us in 1917-1918—with the result that again we must do our bit, in every way possible, to check the onrush of a ruthless Germany bent on world dominion. In doing so, we shall not be giving anything away: we shall merely once more be safeguarding our own vital interests.

When Germany is defeated, we may have another chance to take an active and effective part in building a structure for lasting world peace. Without such a structure, peace—like the peace between 1918 and 1939—can be only a brief period between wars.

RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

Newton, Mass.

Defense and the Plain Man

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This morning we heard over the air that the Dies Committee has authentic information that at least 125 of our navy radio operators are Nazi sympathizers and that many others who hold Government positions have the same mental bias. Is this our "National Defense" system? Would it not be well to give this sort of thing a little more attention and stop futile conversations over the housing of our newly drafted soldiers? Unquestionably this latter is being remedied as rapidly as possible, but, is anything being done about the former situation? We are doing exactly what the Nazi propaganda department wants us to do; being full of concern over the various difficulties of airplane construction and army billeting of soldiers, while the real menace of traitors within our borders, holding of alien enemy meetings under police protection and various other subversive movements brought to the surface by the Dies Committee seemingly go unheeded and unchecked.

We could well afford to give Britain almost all our output of planes and help her considerably from a naval standpoint if a strong movement were forthcoming in this country to clean out all un-American elements and see to it that we are thoroughly cleansed within.

But, how can we—the plain American citizens—make our country protect itself and us from these enemy activities within?

We have written our congressman and received a polite noncommital reply. Cannot "We the People" do something? We will never have to fight Germany if we help England win and keep our country cleaned of subversive underground activity.

HENRY B. PARSONS

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Asset for ASCAP?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "Battle of Music," prompts me to express my opinion in regard to the broadcasting of music controlled by the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers.

Several years ago the question of broadcasting athletic events, such as baseball and football, was debated, the thought being that attendance might be reduced to the vanishing point if this were done. The actual result of broadcasting the games was that it stimulated interest in sports throughout the nation, with detriment to none and benefit to all.

What makes popular music popular? Is not its popularity in proportion to the number of people by whom it is heard? Less broadcasting of music would tend to reduce the amount of popular music, and, consequently, the market for it. If people did not hear it over radio they would be less conscious of it.

It would seem to the writer that the broadcasting of the music involved should be considered an asset rather than a liability to the ASCAP.

ELMER D. WAIT

Detroit

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Expensive but Worth It

The Bible at the Inaugural

On January 20 Franklin Roosevelt will be inaugurated for his third consecutive term as President of the United States. He will no doubt take the sacred oath of office with his hand resting on the tattered, old family Bible which he used at his other two inaugurations. It is 268 years old. No one knows which verses he will select as befitting the occasion. On March 4, 1933, he chose the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, which begins, "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."

Ever since the days of U. S. Grant it has been the custom of each incoming President to choose the Bible verses he considers appropriate. A study of these verses offers some insight into the mental responses of a President to his times.

Rutherford B. Hayes in 1877 felt keenly the bitter criticism of his political opponents. He chose Psalms 118:11-13, which begin:

> They compassed me about; yea, they compassed me about: but in the name of the Lord I will destroy them.

James A. Garfield had been a teacher and preacher, and knew well his Bible. He selected Proverbs 21:1 as his guiding verse:

> The king's heart is in the hand of the Lord, as the rivers of water: He turneth it whithersoever He will.

After the assassination of Garfield, Chester A. Arthur assumed office with the first three verses of the thirty-first Psalm to comfort and strengthen him:

> In thee, O Lord, do I put my trust; let me never be ashamed: deliver me in Thy righteousness.
> Bow down Thine ear to me; deliver me speedily: be Thou my strong rock, for a house of defence to save me.
> For Thou art my rock and my fortress; therefore for Thy name's sake lead me, and guide me.

Grover Cleveland chose Psalm 112:4-10, the most significant verse, perhaps, being

> He shall not be afraid of evil tidings: his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.

At his second inauguration, Mr. Cleveland again chose the Psalms, using verses 12 to 16 from the 91st, including these words:

> He shall call upon me, and I will answer him: I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him, and honor him.

Benjamin Harrison selected his favorite Psalm, the 121st, beginning

> I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.

McKinley's selection was from the prayer of Solomon, II Chronicles 1:10:

> Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people: for who can judge this Thy people, that is so great?

At his second inauguration he turned to Proverbs 16:20-21:

> He that handleth a matter wisely shall find good: and whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he.
> The wise in heart shall be called prudent: and the sweetness of the lips increaseth learning.

Theodore Roosevelt was a man of action and it is significant that he chose James 1:22-23:

> But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves.
> For if any be a hearer of the word, and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass.

William Howard Taft had always the judicial mind and chose his verse from the third chapter of the Book of First Kings:

> Give therefore Thy servant an understanding heart to judge Thy people, that I may discern between good and bad: for who is able to judge this Thy so great a people?

Woodrow Wilson loved the Psalms and chose verses from them at both his inaugurations. At the first one he used a verse from Psalm 119:

> I will speak of Thy testimonies also before kings, and will not be ashamed.

At his second inauguration, the United States was overshadowed with the dark clouds of the Great War in Europe as now. Wilson selected that great Psalm, the 46th, beginning:

> God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.
> Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea.

Warren G. Harding selected Micah 6:8:

> He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?

Everyone knows the simple story of Calvin Coolidge being sworn in at his father's home in the tiny village of Plymouth, Vermont. Visitors to the old-fashioned little parlor can see still the family Bible which was used.

Upon his inauguration in Washington in 1925 Mr. Coolidge selected I John 1:5:

> This then is the message which we have heard of him and declare unto you, that God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all.

Herbert Hoover, the Quaker President, chose the 18th verse of the 29th chapter of Proverbs:

> Where there is no vision, the people perish: but he that keepeth the law, happy is he.

It will be interesting to note what Bible verse Franklin Roosevelt will choose on the historic occasion of the first third-term inauguration in American history. In a world where many countries are ruled by men who have discarded the greatest Book ever written, it is a matter for profound gratitude that the Presidents of the United States turn to the Bible for guidance and comfort.

INES MACAULAY

The Wide Horizon

"I Shall Go On"

By Pearl Strachan

We rise and we dip, and we rise again. An eel of sand which is Nahant wriggles out of sight below us. The Blue Hills Reservation becomes a smudge of dark green. We seem to hang suspended as hotels become tiny doll-houses, and lakes become puddles one could straddle with ease. Now Boston is far behind us, and our tri-motor plane has risen to a height of 2,100 feet. We are traveling at 125 miles an hour.

It is August 26, 1933, and the occasion of my first flight. In front of me sit Amelia Earhart Putnam and Amy Johnson Mollison. The former, as an official of the air line, is interested in the new service between Boston and Bangor, Maine. The latter, who is Mrs. Putnam's guest, is also keenly interested in passenger aviation. She looks down wonderingly at the New England landscape, so different in appearance from that dark coast she and her husband crashed down upon a month before, in a forced landing as they completed their trans-Atlantic flight westward.

* * *

It means something to me to have these two women together, the American and the English, of the bravest and most admired of our day. They have become close friends. Amelia's short curls dance up and down with animation as she answers questions. Amy, trying to see everything, pushes her long yellow bob away from her eyes and, turning to me, asks if I have a hairpin she might borrow. "She is Yorkshire," I tell myself, and that makes me very warm inside. She is the kind of person I went to school with. I give her every bobby-pin I have—all three.

Suddenly Amy moves forward. A word or two to the pilot, and she is taking his place at the controls, while he slides into a seat behind her. My joy is complete. The land slips away from us, and almost immediately we are out over the Atlantic. It is a wide plain of green glass beneath us, with here and there a ridge of brown rocks, which we see both above and below the water, and great purple shadows.

"I hope she's not taking us back to England," one passenger murmurs in mock consternation. Near Kennebunk, however, she motions the pilot to take his place again. The worried passenger, sighting land once more, begins to look for "Harry's place along the beach," and recalls that he had intended to watch for the pump on the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire. In the space of about a minute, it seems, we are landing at Portland and are being rushed into limousines headed for the center of the city.

During a day of receptions to the noted fliers, among the excitement of motor escort sirens, official speeches, presenting of bouquets, luncheon, tea and dinner, there are opportunities for brief snatches of conversation.

* * *

As the news arrives of the disappearance of Amy Mollison when her plane dived into the Thames estuary, these snatches of conversation come back to me with vivid significance. The blue eyes again grow deep as the girl who got up at five in the morning to take her flying lesson before beginning her day as a London stenographer, says, "Women are quite capable of proving themselves in aviation. There is nothing in either a physical or a mental way to prevent them. I see immense possibilities for women in flying. What is essential is for them to go on improving their work and to go on doing solid flying."

Amy's solo flight to Australia, and her subsequent long-distance trips were thought out very clearly beforehand. The first woman in Great Britain to obtain a ground engineer's license, she could be her own mechanic.

I can hear her again saying, "When I went into the shops in England to learn, everybody threatened to resign. Now they take it as a matter of course. I am interested in commercial aviation far more than in private flying, interested in radio equipment, better engines, and everything that makes for the passenger's safety."

She does not believe in stunt flying, she explains to a newcomer in the conversational group, but if some useful knowledge is to be gained by risking danger? She would undertake it, of course, even though it appeared that the flight would probably be the last.

"I could never give up flying," I hear her say. "I shall go on."

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